

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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HEADS OF STATE ISSUE ANTIWAR DECLARATION

PY221815 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1646 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM) -- A joint declaration warning of the risks of an atomic war and signed by the presidents of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden was released this afternoon at Government House.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez read the joint communique, which stresses that chiefs of state from various parts of the world with different religions, cultures, and political systems hold the same conviction: There must never be another world war.

REPORT DENIED ON ARMY CHIEF'S TRAVEL EXPENSES

PY221949 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA) -- Army and Defense Ministry sources today categorically denied that Army Chief of Staff General Jorge Arguindegui spent more than \$100,000 on his recent trip to South Korea, and explained that the tour required less than \$10,000. According to the consulted sources, Arguindegui was invited to visit South Korea and consequently the tickets were paid for by the government of the host country, while the Argentine Government had to pay only the traveling allowance.

Arguindegui was accompanied by his wife, and an aide-de-camp, an assistant, and their respective wives. A press report stated that the trip had cost Argentina more than \$100,000.

ARMY CONDEMNS STATEMENT ON ARAMBURU MURDER

PY192335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (TELAM) -- The Army Staff tonight strongly condemned the version that Captain Aldo Luis Molinari, retired, gave of the death of former President Aramburu, and warned that his attitude has clear and shameful objectives.

The following is the text of the communique released by the press office of the Libertador Building after 2200:

"The Army Staff hereby informs the public that the Argentine Army strongly condemns the various statements that have been made public in recent days in connection with the abduction and murder of Lieutenant General Pedro Aramburu, retired. Statements of this nature, which were proven to be false 13 years ago, not only offend the sacred memory of the Army dead, affront Army members, and distort the past by altering the significance of past events, but are aimed at clear and shameful objectives."

An Army Staff member, who asked not to be identified, reported that two retired generals have asked that Capt Molinari be brought to a court of honor.

Molinari, who was Federal Police chief during the Aramburu administration after the overthrow of Juan Domingo Peron in 1955, stated publicly a few days ago that Aramburu was not killed by Montonero leaders in Timote, but by the Triple A.

According to Molinari, Aramburo was assassinated in June 1970 after being abducted on 29 May by the Montonero group led by Firmenich, because Aramburo wanted to overthrow Onganía in order to achieve national unity. Molinari added that the Triple A kidnapped Aramburo from his abductors in the backyard of the school of law, and that Firmenich worked for the services. [as received] The former president was reportedly already dead when he was taken from the military hospital and his body was reportedly delivered to Firmenich himself to be buried.

MAGAZINE ISSUE STOLEN BY 'PARAPOLICE PERSONNEL'

PY171711 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2152 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (NA) -- All the issues of the latest copy of the magazine CARAS Y CARETAS [Faces and Masks] which were to be shipped to the interior of the country were stolen this morning along with the truck that was to distribute them, in an action that the magazine publisher's office attributed to "parapolice personnel." In a communique, the magazine's publisher, Hector Descalzi, also warned about the persistence of "individuals linked to the repression who act with impunity."

Issue No 2,210 of CARAS Y CARETAS was stolen this morning at 0200 in front of 2424 Recuero Street, along with the truck in which the magazines were loaded. The truck, a Mercedes-Benz 1112, license plate No 344570, with a blue cab and a yellow body, has not yet been found.

The stolen issue carried testimonies of "political detainees" held in the Villa Devoto penitentiary; interviews with Fernando Nadra (Communist Party), Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party), and Vicente Saadi (Justicialist Party); as well as unpublished letters of the late writer Rodolfo Walsh.

In the communique signed by Descalzi, the publisher's office of CARAS Y CARETAS links this morning's robbery with the "provocations" carried out on Saturday and Sunday by what it calls "individuals with a fascist leaning" near the San Martin Municipal Theater. "Situations like these mean an attack resembling that of individuals linked to the repression, who act with impunity."

The publisher finally reports that a new printing (of the stolen issue) will be made in order to cover the national distribution of CARAS Y CARETAS.

BRIEFS

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 18 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsín today received the credentials of the new Cuban Ambassador to Argentina, Fernando Lopez Muino. The ceremony took place at 1230 [1530 GMT] in the White Room of Government House. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1811 GMT 18 May 84 PY]

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 15 May (TELAM) -- Antoine Blanca, the new French ambassador in Argentina, today presented his credentials to Argentine President Raul Alfonsín. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 May 84 PY]

NEW EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR -- President Raul Alfonsín at 1200 today received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husayn 'Abd Al-Ghaffar. The ceremony was held in the White Room of Government House. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2038 GMT 14 May 84 PY]

FERNANDEZ ON INTEREST RATES, MINING OF BORDER

PY221555 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] Bolivia supports the initiative of four Latin American countries to carry out a joint action against the increase in interest rates by international credit organizations.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez made this statement yesterday afternoon on behalf of the Bolivian Government. The foreign minister added that President Hernan Siles Zuazo was one of the first Latin American presidents who, on assuming power, expressed the need to carry out a joint action of regional countries against foreign debt.

Reporters also asked the foreign minister about the official view on the Chilean decision to mine the area bordering Bolivian territory. The minister answered that as soon as he receives the appropriate reports and assesses them, further details will be released.

PRIVATE, STATE BANK EMPLOYEES BEGIN STRIKE

PY221715 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bank employees both from the private and state sectors began a 48-hour strike today in the district of La Paz. In a document forwarded to Radio Panamericana, they state that they decided to adopt this measure in the banking sector to protest against police intervention in the Bolivian Central Bank and in support of the hunger strike of the Central Bank employees. They also stated that employees of all banks in La Paz will gather at San Francisco Park at 1000 this morning. It is thus estimated that there will be no bank services today, although according to rumors attributed to bank (?officials), executive personnel of each bank will serve customers.

Union Workers, Leaders Clash

PY221946 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Hundreds of private bank employees today faced repressive actions by union leaders who compelled them to comply with a 48-hour nationwide strike.

The police posted near the doors of both private and state banking institutions sought to protect private property, according to information supplied by the officers. Employees and union leaders of private banking institutions clashed as one side sought to maintain normal service and the other to enforce the decision of the Bank Workers Federation to stage a stoppage aimed at supporting the ongoing strike movement.

The street clashes required police intervention to preserve public tranquillity, a police officer told the journalists. The owners of private banking institutions ordered the opening of their banks to allow normal transactions, but this was not possible. Thus banks, mutual funds, insurance companies, and the Bolivian Development Corporation complied with the ordered strike.

COB LEADER RELEASES GENERAL MEETING DECREES

PY221620 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has decided to negotiate with the government at the highest level, that is, directly with President Hernan Siles Zuazo. This decision was adopted after a general meeting and a broad analysis carried out at a meeting held during the past few hours.

The COB has also decided, by an overwhelming majority, to accelerate the coercive measures to put pressure on the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government to change its position.

The conclusion of the meeting have been released by the COB permanent secretary.

[Begin recording] 1. Categorical rejection of the content of the IMF-sponsored economic package, and to demand the immediate implementation of the COB's emergency economic plan; 2. Categorical rejection of any attempt to divide the working class as intended by the government's latest decrees, on establishing a pointless division and discrimination of sectors in the national labor movement; 3. Categorical rejection of the police interventions in (?bank) institutions -- in a clear attempt to intimidate workers -- and to support the strike of our fellow workers of the Bolivian Central Bank. All coercive measures must be assumed by all sectors affiliated with the COB; 4. Ratification of our desire to maintain dialogue with the president of the Republic, observing, and demanding respect for labor organizations in finding solutions, in view of the possibility of a stalemate which would mean a historical setback of a people who have fought 17 years against dictatorships and hunger; demanding the resignation of the economic team for its direct involvement with the IMF to the detriment of the social, economic, and political aspects of the people and of the working class.

Finally, to accelerate the coercive measures within the schedule established as follows: Tuesday, 22 May, hunger strike by leaders of the national federations and confederations. Wednesday, 23 May, hunger strike by leaders of the departmental and regional labor organizations, and of departmental federations; Thursday, 24 May, hunger strike by leaders of the basic unions throughout the country.

Finally, those organizations that can move to La Paz are hereby encouraged to do so. The reporters, who may be duly organized within the press federation, will be authorized to (?cover) the strike. [end recording]

RAILROAD WORKERS REJECT COB INSTRUCTIONS

PY221950 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Several railroad workers unions have called upon the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] to reassess the political situation in the country and the anarchy and chaos prevailing in all labor unions throughout the country.

In a communique sent to the COB, the railroad workers have stated that they will not obey the strong-arm measures ordered by the leaders, in order to preserve Bolivia's democratic process.

The communique pointed out that together with extreme left-wing organizations, the COB is trying to thwart the democratic process, which was reinstated at great cost.

Furthermore, the railroad workers indicated that instead of turning into a meaningless and slanted political forum, the COB should make an assessment of the chaos and anarchy prevailing in the country. They added that the various strikes, staged for different reasons and varying duration, are seriously disrupting the democratic system of government.

The communique also emphasized that the social and economic problems will have to be evaluated at rank-and-file level, where more honesty and coherence can be found.

MUNICIPAL UNIONS REJECT LEADERS, CALL ELECTIONS

PY221941 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] The rank and file of municipal workers have decided to disavow their executive board and to elect new, uncompromised leaders. This report, supplied by an ad hoc committee, indicated that during a general meeting the rank and file of the municipal workers have decided to disavow their prior leaders, charging that their actions have been factional and politically motivated.

CORRECTION TO DECREE GRANTS WORKERS SALARY HIKE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Decree Grants Workers 100-Percent Salary Hike," published in the 18 May Latin America DAILY REPORT on page C 14, eighth paragraph, line two:

...salary readjustment granted at that time will be subject to the following rules for the implementation of the present decree: (adding "at that time" and changing wording

CORRECTION TO MONETARY BOARD ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined "Bank Solvency Ensured," published in the 18 May Latin America DAILY REPORT on page C 15, last paragraph, last line:

interest on overdue credits as earned interest. (changing word "credits" to "interest")

PINOCHET ON CHURCH, PRESS LAW, NEW MINISTRY

PY221605 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Report from Valparaiso by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] President Pinochet yesterday said in Valparaiso that when religious organizations get involved in politics they take a slanted view of the situation. The president also announced studies to establish a ministry of the sea [ministerio del mar] and explained that the amendment to the press law does not seek to gag the press. This is what Pinochet had to say on the latter subject:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] [Unidentified reporter] Is it not that the government is trying to gag the press?

[Pinochet] Not at all.

[Reporter] No?

[Pinochet] Not at all. We have never tried to gag the press. On the contrary we have always given the broadest liberties to the press. What happened is that we can no longer allow attacks like those we all know about. We cannot tolerate rags disseminating lies. This law is merely a shortcut to put an end to these negative outbursts. [end recording]

The president held talks with the press after presiding over the ceremonies commemorating the 105th anniversary of the battle of Iquique. The president explained that studies have been launched by technical institutions to establish a ministry of the sea. The announcement was received with considerable satisfaction by government officials headed by Admiral Toribio Merino, who said that as far as he was concerned this was a very pleasant piece of news.

The president confirmed that on Tuesday he will meet with the economic team to review the nation's status quo and implement various measures concerning several activities, including banking.

Asked for an opinion on the economic situation, Pinochet said that it is serious but does have a solution. He went on to ask the citizenry for some faith. In response to a question on whether the government is planning to reduce the number of banks in the country, Pinochet said that he wanted to hear from his economic team on Tuesday before answering this question.

With regard to the role which the Catholic Church is playing in Chile in connection with problems such as those created by the miners of El Teniente and critical remarks by the church about the press law and other government actions, the president said:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] My personal opinion is that when religious organizations or institutions get involved in politics they take a slanted view of the situation. I fully respect their opinion and [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] However, in the case of the miners of El Teniente the church has played a very conservative role.

[Pinochet] Yes, they played a conservative role because that is what was called for, taking into account the people they are defending. [end recording]

The president also supported the idea of certain Latin American presidents meeting in order to discuss the foreign debt. President Pinochet said that he is fully in agreement with this summit meeting, a feeling which he has already conveyed to the Argentine Government, one of the promoters of the idea.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW ANTITERRORIST LAW

PY221820 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 16 May 84 p 14

["Text" of Antiterrorist Law approved by the government junta on 15 May in Santiago]

[Text] Chapter 1. Terrorist Actions and Penalties

Article 1. Terrorist crimes are committed:

1. By those who make threats against the life or physical well-being of the president of the nation, his wife, antecedents, or descendants.
2. By those who make attempts on the life or physical well-being of state ministers, state under secretaries, senators, deputies, intendants, governors, mayors, Supreme Court and Appellate Court justices, prosecutors of those courts, judges, the general comptroller of the Republic, archbishops, bishops, vicars general, provisors, vicars and capitular provicars, parish priests, ministers of religious sects permitted to exist in the country, persons who are protected under the rules of international law, officials of the Armed Forces and public security, their spouses, descendants, and antecedents; attempts involving characteristics or circumstances which make it presumable that they were committed against those persons because of the positions they hold.
3. By those who, in committing a crime of violence or intimidation, use arms or devices referred to in Article 3 of Law No 17,798 on arms control.

In Aircrafts

4. By those who make attempts against an aircraft in service or in flight, or who in a way that may endanger the life, physical well-being, or health of the passengers or crew, such as:
 - a) any violent act against a person on board which can endanger the aircraft's safety;
 - b) detouring a plane from its route, changing its itinerary, or seizing the plane or control of it;
 - c) destroying an aircraft in service or damaging it to a point that it is unable to fly or endangering its safety in flight;
 - d) destroying or damaging installations or services for air navigation, or hindering their operation through acts which, because of their nature, endanger aircraft safety;
 - e) giving incorrect information knowingly, thus jeopardizing aircraft safety;

f) carrying unauthorized arms or substances that are explosive, flammable, asphyxiating, toxic, or corrosive whether in solid, liquid, or gaseous form and which can kill, injure, dissuade, or overcome resistance even if not used, unless, because of their low power or quantity, the personal record of the defendant, or because of the circumstances involved, it is obvious that there was no intent to cause the danger described in the first paragraph of this section.

For the purposes of this law, it will be understood that an aircraft is in flight or in service from the moment it is parked at the base, airport, or heliport and is ready to receive the crew until the moment it lands at the base, airport, or heliport of destination and is unloaded.

Kidnapping

5. By those who commit one of the kidnapping crimes described in Article 5b of Law No 12,927 on state security;

6. By those who place, throw, or use bombs or explosives or incendiary devices of any kind, which affect or can affect the physical well-being of persons or property in public thoroughfares, leisure or recreation centers, educational institutions, churches, collective transportation or freight conveyances such as ships, planes, railroad cars, buses, school buses, workers' buses, in places where people habitually gather, public or private buildings, residential areas, industrial installations, or military or police premises;

Areas duly delimited, vehicles, ships, and aircraft in which a military or police authority performs his duties are considered military or police premises.

7. By those who try to cause damage to any means of communication, dams, or other works of a similar nature, or installations or elements for the operation of public service utilities.

8. By those who poison food, medicine, and water for the consumption of the population.

Transport

9. By those who with a revolutionary or subversive intent and through any means destroy, render useless, paralyze, or damage means of sea, air, and land transportation.

10. By those who send bomb letters or packages of any kind which threaten the life or physical integrity of persons.

11. By those who associate or organize, and those who receive or provide instructions or training, for committing any of the crimes referred to in this law.

12. By those who publicly instigate others to commit any of the crimes described in this law.

13. By those who praise terrorism, terrorist acts, or individuals participating in terrorist acts.

14. By those who impart or receive for terrorist ends, in the country or from abroad, instructions or training for the manufacture or use of bombs, explosives, or incendiary devices of any kind, grenades, rockets, or any other device with offensive capability which can endanger the life, health, or physical integrity of persons or damage property.

15. By those who seriously threaten to commit the acts referred to in this article, thus actually or potentially creating commotion or fear among the population or a sector of the population, or with the intent of imposing demands or forcing decisions from the authorities or any person.

16. By those who maliciously provoke commotion or serious fear among the population or a sector of it by spreading information regarding the preparation or execution of nonexistent terrorist plans.

Penalties

Article 2. The perpetrators of crimes described in Article 1 will be sentenced to a long prison term from the minimum to the maximum degree. However, the perpetrator of crimes referred to in Nos 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of Article 1 will be sentenced to a minimum long prison term up to a medium long prison term [Manuel Ossorio in his book "Diccionario de Ciencias Juridicas, Politicas y Sociales," page 609, says that the Spanish Penal Code defines "prision mayor" or long prison term as a stiff prison sentence which fluctuates from 6 years to 12 years; and "prision menor" or short prison term as a prison sentence ranging from 6 months to 6 years].

If, as a consequence of the crime or misdemeanor referred to in this law, damages are inflicted of the type referred to in Number 1 of Article 397 of the Penal Code, the sentence will be a medium long prison term up to a maximum long prison term. Should a person be killed, the sentence will be from a maximum long prison term to the death sentence. The same sentences will be applied to the crimes described in Nos 1 and 2 of Article 1.

In the case of kidnapping, if injuries are caused such as those described in Articles 395, 396, and 397, No 1, of the Penal Code, or death results, the sentence will be life imprisonment or death. If the criminal should voluntarily release the victim before greater harm than depriving him of freedom is sustained, the judge can reduce the sentence by one or two degrees.

To determine the sentences established in the present Article 2, the provisions of Articles 74 and 75 of the Penal Code and of Article 509 of the Penal Procedure Code will be applied, depending on the case.

Article 3. Accomplices will be punished with the same sentences as principals, and accessories before or after the fact referred to in Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Article 17 of the Penal Code will be punished with the same sentence as the principals, but lessened by one or two degrees.

Collaboration

Article 4. The sentences can be lessened up to two degrees for those performing actions tending to prevent or lessen the consequences of the crime, or providing information that may help to prevent other terrorist acts or lead to the arrest or discovery of those guilty of this type of crime.

Article 5. Without precluding additional sentences applicable in accordance with general norms, those who are sentenced for crimes described in Article 1 will still be liable to the provision of Article 9 of the Political Constitution of the State regarding disqualification for holding public office.

Article 6. A crime will be punished as if it were a consummated crime. An attempted crime will be punished with the same sentence as a consummated crime, it being possible to reduce the penalty by up to two degrees.

Article 7. Conspiracy and intention will be punished as a consummated crime, with the sentence lessened by one or two degrees.

Article 8. He who, knowing about the plans and activities of other persons to commit crimes described in Article 1, does not report them to the authorities in time to avert the crime will be sentenced to a minimum short prison term up to maximum degree.

Exemptions

Sentences provided for in this article will not apply to spouses, legitimate relatives by blood or marriage in direct and collateral lines up to the second degree; nor will they apply to the parents or natural or illegitimate children of the indictee.

The authorities will withhold the identity of those who opportunely discharge this obligation to report on those plans or activities.

Article 9. Those who are advocates of doctrines inciting violence, or who are suspected to be advocates, or conceal their true names, misrepresent their personalities, or provide false home addresses upon legitimate request made by the authorities or agents of the authorities will make themselves liable to surveillance by any authority of any rank under the terms of Article 45 of the Penal Code.

After the sentence has been ordered, the court, sua sponte or upon request of the party, can reverse the sentence or reduce the sentence whenever new evidence added to the case portfolio should justify that action by the court.

Chapter II Jurisdiction and Proceedings

Article 10. Court actions stemming from the crimes provided for in this law will be initiated sua sponte by the courts of law, or through the filing of an indictment or suit following the established procedures. Also, the legal action can be initiated upon petition or indictment by the interior minister, regional intendants, provincial governors, or garrison commanders, in which case the provisions under Title VI on Jurisdiction and Proceedings of Law Number 12,927 will be applied, except as in "item N" of Article 27 of the same law.

The authorities referred to in the previous paragraph can also make requests even after the proceedings have begun, in which case the norms on jurisdiction and proceedings mentioned in the previous paragraphs will also apply.

Article 11. The court can, through a well-founded resolution and whenever the needs of the investigation so require, extend up to 10 days the period during which the accused should be arraigned before the court, which can also order the accused to be held incommunicado. The judge can at any time reverse the authorization he gave and order the accused to be immediately placed at his disposal.

Procedures

Article 12. The procedures ordered by the courts will be carried out by the forces of order and public security, jointly or separately, as dictated by the resolution

Without precluding what is established in the previous paragraph, in cases being heard by military courts, these courts can order procedures to be implemented by the National Intelligence Center.

Article 13. In the investigation of the crimes described in this law, and without disregarding established procedures, the members of the forces of order and public security and the National Intelligence Center can operate on orders in writing from the interior minister, regional intendants, provincial governors, or garrison commanders, without need for a judicial warrant, but only in cases in which the request for such a warrant might jeopardize the success of the procedure; such procedures can be aimed at the arrest of suspected success criminals, search for and seizure of evidence existing at the site of the arrest which might be related to the crime under investigation.

The authority who had ordered the procedures referred to in the previous paragraph shall, within 48 hours, notify the court with jurisdiction in the case of the arrests and searches which have been made, and submit to the court, within 48 hours, the arrested person or persons and the seized evidence. The court, through a well-informed resolution, can extend that deadline up to 10 days, under the same conditions spelled out in Article 11.

Private Documents

Article 14. The authorities mentioned in Article 10 can request the interception, opening, or search of private communications and documents, of the surveillance by whatever means of persons who are suspected of having committed or of being involved in preparing terrorist crimes. The court that is hearing the case or has jurisdiction over the committed or planned crime will have to resolve such requests. The resolution shall be well-founded and dictated without the knowledge of the suspected persons, and it will not be subject to appeal. The measures can be in effect from a period not longer than 30 days, but can be extended for another period of equal length.

In case of urgency, the measure can be ordered by the interior minister who will have to notify the appropriate court in writing within the following 24 hours. The court, through a well-founded resolution, shall validate or invalidate the measure within 72 hours from the time the measure, instituting the interception, opening, or search of personal communication or documentation, was ordered.

Article 15. Whenever in the court's judgment it should be necessary for the success of the investigation to withhold the statement and the identity of witnesses, informers, or any other persons who should take part in the trial; or whenever any of such persons asks for secrecy, the court shall record such statements in a separate affidavit that will be confidential and which will be available only to the court which hears the case and which should rule on an appeal. The statements recorded in the confidential affidavit shall be made available to the accused or defendant in case such statements are intended to be used against him, and so that he can adequately defend himself.

Article 16. The persons mentioned in the previous article will be able to make statements in a place other than the courtroom, the location of which need not be recorded in the case portfolio.

Article 17. Release pending trial will not be available to persons involved in crimes described in Article 1.

Temporary Article. Trials now under way for crimes included in Article 1 of this law will continue to be heard in conformity with proceedings and in courts which were appropriate at the time those trials began.

GOVERNMENT MOVE AGAINST PRESS SPARKS OUTRAGE

WA211220 Rome IPS in English 21 May 84

[By Luis Alberto Jara]

[Text] Santiago, May 21 (IPS) -- A new move by Chile's military regime to limit press investigations has sparked widespread outrage across the political spectrum.

Late last week the government issued a decree saying that it was a crime to report on a person's private life "if it causes or could cause material or moral damage to him."

After some initial protests, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa announced, "it is not the government's intention to cut freedom of expression," but most of Chile's political parties, as well as the progovernment press, clearly believed differently.

The Chilean Bishops Conference issued a statement May 19 saying "the recent laws against terrorism and publicity abuses bring more tension and make national coexistence even more difficult." And the National Journalists Union has urged its leaders to call a binational mobilization" against the new government measure.

Many observers here believe the military regime's action was an attempt to stifle press reports about Chilean strongman, General Pinochet. The military leader, who assumed power in a bloody 1973 coup, has been charged with an improper land purchase.

Leading opposition figures brought suit against Pinochet, alleging that he had ordered the Treasury Ministry to purchase six plots of land in the Andean foothills, on which he planned to build a house.

Pinochet allegedly issued a decree in 1981 authorizing the treasury to transfer the property to him, without any public notice of the sale.

Legal experts were debating whether Gen Pinochet, as the nation's president, could be brought to trial under Chile's current Constitution.

Former Christian Democratic Senator Jorge Lavanderos told reporters May 7 that he was carrying documents relating to the case when he was assaulted by unknown assailants last March. The government then banned Lavanderos' magazine, FORTIN MAPOCHO, in what the editor said was a bid to stop him from publishing damaging details of the president's land purchase.

Yesterday, the progovernment daily EL MERCURIO called the new press measures "an inopportune project," adding that it was "another link in a chain of errors...that have given the opposition abundant material" with which to criticize the regime. The announcement of the new press measures, it added, "was made at the worst moment in the term" of Gen Pinochet.

The progovernment newspaper LA TERCERA echoed that criticism, adding "to establish a clear delimitation between public and private life is something very difficult. Even more it raises the question that has always been raised: Does a public person have a private life?"

Jose Luis Cea, who has a doctorate in public law, says Gen Pinochet can be considered a public employee. "He is a public functionary and...is under the legal regime of a public authority."

Lucia Gevert, the former director of the magazine VEA and a former ambassador to West Germany, argued that the authorities would have come up with "a clear definition of what is public life and what is private life. The result cannot be that people take refuge in their private life when they have done things that ought to be known."

"I find it counterproductive that during the period of transition to democracy a law is decreed that will provoke serious disturbances in the Chilean press," added Tomas Machale, university professor of journalism and an editor at EL MERCURIO.

BISHOPS MEDIATE IN COPPER WORKERS' HUNGER STRIKE

WA191345 Rome IPS in English 19 May 84

[By Enrique Martini]

[Text] Santiago, May 19 (IPS) -- Chilean Catholic Church leaders have stepped in to try to mediate an end to a three-week hunger strike by seven copper mine workers who are demanding that the state-run copper corporation rehire them.

Today marked the 21st day that the workers have eaten nothing, drinking only water and glucose.

The seven strikers were fired by CODELCO along with 273 other miners in June 1983 after they staged a strike to protest the military government's detention of Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the Copper Workers' Confederation (CTC). The military imprisoned Seguel because of his organizing role in two "national days of protest" in May and June 1983 to demand an end to Armed Forces rule.

Catholic Bishops Orozimbo Fuenzalida and Miguel Caviedes, named by the Bishops' Conference to intervene in the case, said today that they are offering their assistance for "humanitarian reasons" and have offered themselves to CODELCO officials as intermediaries. The bishops met last night with CODELCO Director Patricio Torres, an Army general, and talked today with the hunger strikers.

Trade unions, political opposition leaders, and representatives of human rights, student, and community organizations have announced solidarity with the protesters in the last few days.

The miners are striking at the Sewell y Mina Union headquarters in the city of Rancagua, 60 miles south of Santiago. Two of the seven hunger strikers are in extremely weak condition and were taken today to the regional hospital in Rancagua. Dr Nicolas Diaz, who ordered that the two be evacuated and hospitalized, said that they are in "serious" condition because of a significant blood sugar deficiency.

Many of the miners who were fired in June last year were rehired, but CODELCO, which manages the government-owned copper mines, has refused to reinstate some of the workers, including Seguel. Seguel is now in Geneva at a meeting of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Labour Minister Hugo Galvez asserted today that the hunger strikers "are being used politically" by sectors trying to undermine the military government's image, "and that" "those who support their dangerous situation will be responsible for what happens."

Bishops Fuenzalida and Caviedes denied that their action as mediators had any political motive. "The church is never divisive, nor restricts possibilities for dialogue," they said. "We are hoping the men will understand us and we are laying aside intellectual or ideological rigidity."

Meanwhile, political, union, student leaders are staging actions in support of the hunger strikers. The Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), an alliance of leftist opposition political parties, staged a hunger fast from May 11 to this morning at MDP headquarters in Santiago.

The Sewell y Mina Trade Union decided last night that its members should boycott the CODELCO mine cafeterias, and will bring their lunches from home, in what they called a "lunch pail strike."

They urged the unions at all Chilean copper mines to take similar action "in defense of our colleagues' lives."

Leaders of 14 of the 17 students' organizations at the University of Chile, the country's largest university, began solidarity fasts today at the medical college in Santiago.

Gabriel Valdes, Christian Democratic Party president, termed the hunger strikers' situation "extraordinarily grave," and expressed hope that the military government and CODELCO authorities will show some degree of "sensitivity." He said that the strikers are defending their legitimate right to work and that if the problems is not resolved, it could have "tragic consequences."

Meanwhile, 20 national peasant farmers' unions, which represent the 16 main Chilean farm workers' organizations, received authorization yesterday from the attending physicians to meet the hunger strikers to express their support. The peasant farmers' representatives said that they see the miners' action "as an example which strengthens the solidarity and unity of all Chilean workers." They said that the hunger strike has become "a cause for a whole people."

The hunger strikers are surrounded with posters which say "We have been suspended from work for 323 days for defending our rights," "Hunger strike for the right to earn bread for our children," "Here we struggle without violence," and "Bread, work, justice, and freedom."

The CTC, which sent a letter to Pope John Paul II today asking for his intervention "to save the lives of seven miners," sent similar messages today to international labor organizers. Human rights leaders, including representatives of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, the Peace and Justice Service (SERPAJ) and the Committee for Defense of Children's Rights also visited Rancagua today to demonstrate their support for the hunger strikers.

BRIEFS

NEW ODEPLAN DIRECTOR -- A communique issued by DINACOS [National Social Communications Agency] states that Luis Simon Figueroa, current interior under secretary, has been appointed minister-director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office]. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 84 PY]

VENEZUELAN MILITARY VISIT -- A military mission from the Institute of Higher Studies of National Defense of Venezuela has just ended its visit to Chile. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 May 84 PY]

SERIES OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS SHAKES CAPITAL

Honduran Airlines Office Bombed

PA222349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bogota, 22 May (AFP) -- Police have reported that a dynamite charge went off at the Honduran Airlines (SAHSA) office in downtown Bogota this afternoon. According to the report, two people were killed and six injured.

Firemen, policemen, and Red Cross workers evacuated the office located on the second floor of the building, which suffered considerable damage.

U.S. Embassy Damaged

OW230532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bogota, May 23 (AFP) -- A series of bomb explosions shook the Colombian capital during the night, most of them going off near American diplomatic buildings causing material damage but no casualties.

The first two explosions went off around 0400 GMT near the American Embassy, which suffered damage. A few minutes later there was a second explosion in the city's northern residential suburb between the Chinese Embassy and the American ambassador's residence.

About the same time there were other explosions at a customs depot on the motorway leading to the airport and close to a building housing the Colombian-American cultural centre.

Late yesterday afternoon two people were killed and 11 wounded in an explosion at the offices of the Honduran national airline company in the city centre.

Other U.S. Interests Hit

OW230641 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bogota, May 23 (AFP) -- Five explosions hit American interests here during the night, blowing out most windows of the embassy and next door buildings, after a first bombing left two people dead and 11 wounded at the offices of the Honduran Airline SAHSA.

The attacks came three weeks after the shooting of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, arch enemy of Colombia's powerful drug networks, led the government to declare a state of emergency and, in a sharp change in policy, begin extraditing alleged narcotics bosses wanted in the United States.

Witnesses said the first explosion, in the city centre offices of the SAHSA airline, went off just after seven masked men burst into the second-floor premises. One of the dead was said to be a member of the group, and police arrested several people.

Five hours later two virtually simultaneous blasts blew out the windows of the United States Embassy.

A couple of minutes later, a booby-trapped car exploded near the Chinese Embassy, but the attack was thought aimed at the nearby residence of the U.S. ambassador, too heavily guarded for the car to be parked any closer. At the same moment another bomb exploded outside a factory belonging to the U.S. computer giant IBM, on the motorway leading to the airport.

The last blast in Bogota went off on the fourth floor of the Colombian-American Cultural Centre in the city centre.

Meanwhile, radios here reported a seventh explosion at a Colombian-American college in Cali, the country's third biggest town.

Nobody was injured in any of the later explosions, and the attacks were not immediately claimed. At midnight police and troops were out in force at strategic points across the capital, and authorities appealed to people to report any suspicious vehicles.

Mr Lara Bonilla's murder is thought to have been ordered by the drug mafia and triggered a major crackdown on narcotics circles and armed opposition groups.

After appearing on television in the middle of the night to announce a state of emergency, President Belisario Betancur pledged war on guerrilla groups and the drug mafia, and promised that known drug bosses wanted by U.S. police would be handed over. A week after the murder, Mr. Betancur authorized the extradition of an alleged drug trafficker, Carlos Lehder Rivas, currently in hiding in Colombia.

Previously, the Colombian Government had always ruled that its nationals would stand trial at home. The policy switch, accompanied by stepped up police operations, could signal the extradition, if arrested, of another 20 drug traffickers sought by U.S. detectives.

LLOREDA URGES U.S. SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA221313 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora process is still politically viable, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said today at the United Nations, at the end of an hour-long press conference with foreign journalists.

Lloreda Caicedo held the two blocs involved in the arms race in the region responsible for the Central American situation. The United States arms Honduras and El Salvador, while Cuba, the USSR, and other socialist countries send weapons, and this is no secret, to Nicaragua and to other groups in the region, he said, in an almost direct allusion to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Lloreda added: This situation worries us, and makes our work difficult. The Contadora Group's goal is to demilitarize the region, he stressed, adding that in order to accomplish this, it is necessary to have firmer and stronger U.S. support.

ARMY KILLS 5 REBELS IN CAUCA DEPARTMENT

PA221442 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Cali -- Five members of a mixed group from the 19 April Movement, M-19, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed in the last few hours by troops from the 3d Brigade, according to military spokesmen. According to the report, a strong guerrilla column clashed with a military patrol near the town of Miranda, in northern Cauca Department. The slain subversives were identified only as Fabio, Betty, Marcos, Luis, and (NN). The 3d Brigade troops recovered 2 rifles, 4 uniforms used exclusively by the Armed Forces, 3 grenades, 10 sticks of dynamite, 4 homemade bombs, subversive propaganda, and various ammunition.

The spokesmen also reported that the Army has killed 16 rebels and seized a large amount of weapons and war supplies in recent actions against the guerrilla groups.

Meanwhile, 3d Brigade units continue a broad operation in Cauca Department designed to neutralize the rebel operations and to locate the M-19-FARC group that tried to occupy the town of Miranda a few weeks ago.

BRIEFS

NEW HAITIAN AMBASSADOR -- Alix Balmir, the new Haitian ambassador to Colombia, has presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 May 84 p 7 A PA]

NEW GOVERNMENT MINISTER -- New Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez was installed in office today. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 May 84 PA]

AIR TRAFFIC SUSPENDED WITH UNITED STATES

PY221350 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] Commercial flights between Peru and the United States have been suspended as the provisional permissions granted by the two countries have ended.

The suspension went into effect at midnight on Monday, that is, as of 0000 this morning, because the bilateral agreement on air traffic between Peru and the United States has been terminated.

This suspension was implemented when Peruvian Aeronautical authorities refused to authorize the U.S. company Easter Airlines to expand its route to Buenos Aires.

The suspension affects the flights of Eastern Airlines headquartered in Miami, which operates 10 weekly flights to and from Lima, plus the air cargo service from and to Miami. Three Peruvian airlines -- Faucett, Aeroperu [Peruvian state airlines], and Cargo Airlines [Aeronaves de Carga] will not be permitted to fly to the United States.

The dispute between the two countries began 2 years ago when the Peruvian Government (?terminated) an air traffic agreement signed in 1946, considering it harmful to Peruvian interests.

CLANDESTINE AIRPORTS DESTROYED IN OPERATION

PY221624 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] The Interior Minister has announced that the Pronto antidrug operation has uncovered in the jungles.

[Begin recording] Regarding the actions being carried out in the zone of Tingo Maria, it is an operation called Pronto, carried out by [name indistinct], with the support of the 48 commanders and personnel transferred from Lima. They have been in that zone for almost 25 days and have captured several people involved in drug trafficking and in subversive actions. They have also destroyed 26 clandestine airports. We hope that this task will continue in the future with the establishment of permanent detachments in (Alto Formina) and in (Venicious), where we intend to deploy an important contingent of police forces to strengthen the action of [name indistinct]. [end recording]

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCLOSES NEW MEASURES

PY221550 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Montevideo, 18 May (AFP) -- Uruguayan Economy Minister Alejandro Vegh-Villegas today disclosed several measures aimed at curbing the deficit of the National Treasury, which reached 3 percent in the first 4 months of the year. He also announced a hike in utility rates.

Reimbursement of indirect taxes for exports will be discontinued although the reimbursement of value added tax will remain in force. Value added tax will be increased by 2 percent from 18 to 20 percent, although the minimum rate applicable to certain staples will remain at 12 percent.

A new 10 percent tax will be applied to sales of foreign currency and the tax on fuels will be increased by 10 percent, from 60 to 70 percent.

As to the rates on state utilities (water, power, telephone, and gas), they will be increased by an average of 10 percent while fuels will increase by 13 percent.

The economy minister indicated that the new measures will add 2 percent to the annual inflation rate, which had been set at 30 percent. He announced that the government will grant public servants a 10 percent salary increase and the same will apply to the minimum national wage, effective retroactively to 1 May.

The economy minister made these announcements a few hours before leaving for the United States, where he will submit to IMF officials the tax programs which will go into effect in June in keeping with the guidelines established when Uruguay and the IMF signed the standby agreement last year.

GENERAL SEREGNI BARRED FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY211915 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 20 May 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 20 May (AFP) -- Hugo Batalla, defense lawyer of General Liber Seregni, retired, leader of the proscribed Uruguayan Leftist Broad Front [Frente Amplio Izquierda Uruguayo] today told AFP that it is true that Seregni has been prohibited from making political statements to local news media.

According to Batalla, the military court sentence, decreed when the proscribed leader was released, disqualifies Seregni from being eligible for elections, but it does not prohibit him from being active in politics. However, he is in fact prohibited from doing so by Institutional Act No 4, approved in 1973 by the ruling civil-military regime, which proscribes certain individuals and parties from being active in politics, and which is now being applied against him. The measure has not yet been lifted from individuals and parties of the Broad Front, or from Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the wanted leader of the Blanco or National Party.

COLORADO LEADER SANGUINETTI MEETS MITTERRAND

PY191833 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpt] The political evolution in Uruguay and a democratic way out for the country were some of the subjects that Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti and the French president discussed this morning.

The secretary general of the [Colorado] Party and Francois Mitterrand met in the French Government palace. Mitterrand reasserted to Sanguinetti French support for the next Uruguayan Government that is elected [elections are due on 25 November].

OPPOSITION GROUPS CALL DAY OF PROTEST FOR 27 MAY

WA211440 Rome IPS in English 21 May 84

[Text] Montevideo, May 21 (IPS) -- Opposition groups in Uruguay have called a "National Day of Protest" for May 27 to pressure for a return to democratic rule. The protest was called by the "multiparty" opposition front, which groups most of the country's political parties and civilian organizations. The front is pressing the military regime to return the country immediately to democratic rule and to lift restrictions on press freedom and political party activities.

The protest has been supported by labor groups, which are demanding salary increases, job security, and state programs to reduce unemployment, currently estimated at 25 percent.

The antigovernment action comes at a time of great uncertainty over Uruguay's political future.

The military regime has proposed a deal with the three legal parties -- the Blanco, Colorado and Civic Union Parties -- as a precondition to elections. The regime presented the parties with a document on May 1 outlining proposed modifications of the 1967 Constitution, including an amendment that would write the "national security doctrine" into the document.

The largest political grouping, the Blanco Party, immediately rejected the proposal, while officials of the Colorado Party said "some proposals are unacceptable."

Meanwhile, organizers of the protest are calling on supporters to turn off house lights, to bang pots and pans, and to participate in meetings planned for 12 districts in the capital city.

PUBLISHERS, JOURNALISTS RALLY IN MONTEVIDEO

PY182230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0338 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Montevideo, 17 May (EFE) -- Uruguayan publishers and journalists held a demonstration tonight on 18 de Julio Avenue in Montevideo demanding freedom to report and voice beliefs. The press professionals demanded from the military regime that the closures of dailies, radios, and television stations cease.

The demonstration, which reached Cagancha Square in downtown Montevideo, went off smoothly. Journalists representing a variety of opinions participated.

The protest against the regime for the escalation of closures, especially during the 33-month tenure of President Gregorio Alvarez when a record of 29 dailies and periodicals were punished, was organized by a provisional committee which was established to struggle for press freedom. This committee is made up of the publishers and journalists of the dailies EL PAIS and EL DIA, the leading dailies in Uruguay, the opposition dailies temporarily closed, and the leftist dailies which have been closed permanently.

DE LA MADRID CONGRATULATES FEBRES, DUARTE

FL221904 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat reported last night that President Miguel de la Madrid has sent congratulatory letters to Presidents-elect Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador and Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador.

De la Madrid, in the letter to Febres Cordero, expressed cordial congratulations on his becoming president of Ecuador, and extended the Mexican Government's and people's best wishes to the Ecuadorean people.

In the text of the letter sent to El Salvador, De la Madrid emphasized the congratulations extended by the Mexican people to Jose Napoleon Duarte on his election as president of El Salvador. De la Madrid reiterated his hopes for the well-being of the Salvadoran people.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR END TO ARMS RACE

FL221906 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, Greece, India, Sweden, Tanzania, and Argentina today issued a joint communique in which they request the atomic powers to end the arms race, which endangers the survival of mankind. President Miguel de la Madrid signed the joint declaration along with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The document, distributed here by the Secretariat of the Presidency, states that these countries pledge to undertake constructive activities to stem the nuclear arms race and to direct resources that are currently being used for nuclear weapons to economic and social development. It is predicted that Canada will join the countries which this morning issued the declaration formulated by the International Group of Parliament Members for World Order and Against Militarism [Grupo Internacional Parlamentarios por un Orden Mundial en Contra del Armamentismo], just as Argentina joined at the last minute.

NO CHANGE FORESEEN IN OIL PRICES, EXPORT VOLUME

FL222210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex head Mario Ramon Beteta has said that Mexico does not foresee any increase in its petroleum prices. He added that there would be no changes in the volume of oil exported, as long as circumstances are favorable to Mexico. Beteta said Mexico was following world oil price movements and was alert to the possible closing of the Strait of Hormuz as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq. He reiterated that in spite of this conflict, Pemex would maintain its daily base petroleum output of 1.5 million barrels.

Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industries Francisco Labastida Ochoa said that there would be no lowering of Mexico's petroleum prices, after several moderate increases had been achieved. He added that depending on petroleum market conditions, Mexico would decide what price increase it could make.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO ARDITO VICTORY

ADO Stages March

PA220450 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO] this afternoon was 2 hours late in starting a march from the Don Bosco Church to the Santa Ana Plaza in Panama City because there were not enough participants at the scheduled time.

As they marched along the streets, the demonstrators cried out slogans against the 6 May presidential election, which ADO lost by 1,713 votes. The demonstrators shouted insults at civilian and military authorities as well. The march was led by the Highway Patrol of the Defense Forces Traffic Department, which opened the way for the demonstrators.

PDC Challenges Proclamation

PA221723 Panama City YA in Spanish 22 May 84 p 1

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and candidate for the second vicepresidency of the Republic representing the Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO], has reported that the Electoral Tribunal's proclamation of Nicolas Ardito Barletta as president on 20 May 1984 will be challenged.

Arias Calderon, who is the PDC's legal representative, bases the challenge on two confirmed facts that are detailed below:

1. Many polling places in which Arnulfo Arias won were contested. This is the case with the Provinces of Bocas del Toro and Colon. The votes from those polling places were not included in the final circuit tallies. Moreover, neither the National Vote Counting Board nor the Electoral Tribunal tallied those polling places, as Electoral Tribunal President Cesar Quintero himself admitted.

2. The tally of the polling places in Circuit 8-6 of San Miguelito contains serious errors, which were pointed out by ADO representatives but were not corrected by the Electoral Tribunal.

Therefore, the results reported by the Electoral Tribunal include not only mathematical mistakes but alterations that affect the opposition candidate's right to be proclaimed president. This constitutes grounds for annulment of the proclamation, in accordance with Article 293 of the Electoral Code.

Opposition Urges 3 June Vote

PA221848 Panama City YA in Spanish 22 May 84 p 15

[Communique issued by the Democratic Opposition Alliance of Panama -- date not given]

[Text] The scandalous fraud that the official clique [oficialismo] has used against our legitimate victory in the 6 May 1984 presidential and legislative elections, with the complicity of the leaders of the Defense Forces, the Electoral Tribunal, and most media, has left many Panamanians with a profound feeling of rejection toward the event, as a result of which there is already great distrust of the results of the upcoming 3 June elections.

However, our parties feel that the elections for municipal and corregimiento posts have a specific meaning for the communities of this country because of their problems and local aspirations, which demand short-term solution.

Therefore, our parties maintain their support for their members who are running for mayors, representatives, and councilmen in the 3 June elections in those communities that they choose.

For this reason, our parties are asking all citizens to vote for the opposition candidates -- men and women who are honest and capable and who struggle for democracy -- instead of voting for those from the official clique, who represent fraud, corruption, and crisis, the fruits of antidemocracy.

Signed: Jorge P. Adames, First Vice President of the Authentic Panamenist Party; Raul E. Figueroa, Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Party; and Guillermo Casco Arias, Secretary General of the Nationalist Republican Democratic Movement

PRESIDENT-ELECT SEEKS END TO 'MASS ACTIVITIES'

PA221838 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 84

[Declaration issued by the National Democratic Union of Panama -- date not given]

[Text] Fellow citizens: Resolution No 235 issued by the Electoral Tribunal has proclaimed us as president and first and second vice-presidents of the Republic for the 1984-1989 period. This document, which is signed by the honorable magistrates who make up the highest electoral body, legally confirms the majority will expressed by the Panamanian people in the 6 May elections.

In view of this completely legal situation, we take the liberty of exhorting all those who favored us with their vote, thus making our victory possible, to abstain from organizing and carrying out public demonstrations, which add nothing to the victory that the people's will has given us.

In this way, we will all be able to devote ourselves to our customary activities and to create a climate of normalcy that will promote the dynamic development of the nation's public and private activities. By abstaining from already pointless mass activities and confrontations, we will be promoting the return of all productive sectors to their respective activities and helping the incumbent national government avoid confrontations and maintain peace and tranquillity in the exemplary manner in which it has been done.

This message conveys our gratitude for our fellow party members' resolute contribution to our victory and reiterates our respect for our opponents. We take this opportunity to invite all citizens to devote themselves to the next elections at a municipal level.

Signed: Nicolas Ardito Barletta, President-elect; Eric Arturo del Valle, First Vice President-elect; and Roderick Esquivel, Second Vice President-elect

NORIEGA REITERATES 'SUBORDINATION' TO EXECUTIVE

PA230311 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The subordination of the Panamanian military to the executive branch was reiterated today to President Jorge Illueca by the entire general staff and chiefs of the military zones of the Defense Forces in an event in the Yellow Room of the Palace of the Herons. The greeting to the president from the high-ranking officers of the military institution was defined by Commander in Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega as a demonstration of the military's respect for the country's civilian leadership represented by the Panamanian president.

[Begin Noriega recording] Your Excellencies, President of the Republic Jorge Illueca, Vice President Carlos Ozores, government and justice minister, Minister of the Presidency, Messrs members of the Defense Forces, chiefs of zones:

Mr President, the high-ranking military officers who are the nation's security appear before you with subordination and respect to express greetings to you today on our monthly meeting whose agenda includes this visit to the presidency of the Republic.

We reiterate to you this subordination and respect in order to reaffirm the strength of the civilian power that you historically represent at this time, Mr President. Thank you. [end recording]

Upon replying to the military greeting, President Illueca said this event strengthened the fatherland's image, showing the professionalism of the Defense Forces as a result of whose capacity Panama's security and defense are fully guaranteed.

[Begin Illueca recording] Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces; Mr President [as heard]; vice president; ministers; members of the general staff; and chiefs of zones:

The image of the fatherland is strengthened today as the high command of our Defense Forces comes here to the Palace of the Herons to express in an act of faith its adherence to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

The national defense and the public security are in the hands of the Defense Forces that you command, Gen Noriega. It is a professional institution established by the Constitution that responds to the new realities of national life. Defense and security are understood both as respect for sovereignty and independence and as dynamic prime mover for national development.

This is an opportune occasion to confirm our people's democratic spirit and to tell the country that this professional, constitutional and, above all, very human attitude, Gen Noriega, because it responds to the aspirations of our people, is also an invitation to national dialogue, to respect for the institutions, and also to respect for the final results that will be proclaimed by the Electoral Tribunal. I state that it is an invitation to dialogue because this period of transition from today to 11 October when a new government will take office should be an opportune occasion for all Panamanians, those who are governed and those who govern, so think about our problems, to reestablish a climate of harmony, and to join efforts that our economy will become more vigorous, so that the ideals that have led us to this process of democratization will establish the very best conditions for taking advantage of our geographic position, for the effective implementation of the canal treaties, and so that within a framework of respect for our culture and of promoting our best interests we will all contribute, as you are doing Gen Noriega, to make the nation great. Thank you very much. [end recording]

COCAINE LABORATORY COMPLEX DISCOVERED, RAIDED

PA222023 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 May 84 pp 16, 17

[Excerpts] The National Defense Forces have discovered and dismantled a laboratory complex for refining cocaine that had been built in the jungles of Darien at a cost of about \$1 billion, according to the experts.

The complex was located in the El Sapo Mountain Range, Chepigana District, about 60 km southwest of La Palma, very near the Colombian-Panamaian border. Residents in the area of Garachine reported that strange movement of boats and helicopters in the area to the 9th Military Zone (Darien), commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba.

Lt Col Alba then instructed the Darien Mountain Company to launch an operation, with the help of Panamanian Air Force (FAP) helicopters.

However, alerted by the noise and presence of the FAP helicopters, the drug traffickers "beat it" and escaped into the thick jungle in the area.

In their flight, the criminals abandoned abundant supplies, food, cocaine processing equipment, a yacht, a helicopter made in France, and other costly equipment.

It has been learned that all the items found at the site were made in Colombia.

According to the reports, the drug traffickers' helicopters carried material between the laboratory and tuna boats which transported material to Colombia.

As this edition closes, we have learned that the Defense Forces are conducting an intense land, air, and sea operation in the hope of capturing these drug traffickers, who had tried to establish their center of operations here in Panama.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Two new ambassadors have presented their credentials to President Jorge Illueca. They are Honduran Ambassador Guillermo Boquin Velasquez and Netherlands Ambassador Eduard Roell. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 May 84 p 1 A PA]

COSTA RICABORDER COMMISSION TO BE INSTALLED 26 MAY

PA221858 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Yesterday the Costa Rican Security Council studied the report prepared by the Foreign Ministry on the commission that was agreed upon at the recent Contadora Group meeting in Panama, Second Vice President Armando Arauz, Security Council spokesman, has reported. The Council was briefed on the way in which the commission will be established, he indicated. Arauz added that the installment ceremony will take place on Saturday in Penas Blancas, to be followed by the commission's first working session. Costa Rica has already appointed its representatives, Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos as principal and Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina as alternate, the second vice president said, adding that Costa Rica has not learned who Nicaragua's delegates to the commission will be. We expect the Nicaraguan Government to notify us who they have appointed in the next few hours, he said.

He indicated that the commission is to include four delegates, one from each Contadora Group country. Panama and Venezuela will appoint the delegates who will be stationed in Nicaragua, while Colombia and Mexico will appoint the delegates who will be stationed in Costa Rica, he explained. Panama has notified us that it has appointed Reynaldo Rivera, Panamanian ambassador to Nicaragua, as its delegate to the commission. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez reported that although Venezuela has not revealed the name of its representative, it has confirmed that it will be represented by the head of the Venezuelan diplomatic mission, who will travel to the area with the Venezuelan military attache. We are waiting for the Colombian and Mexican representatives who will be stationed in Costa Rica to be appointed, Armando Arauz stated.

Most of the members of the Security Council will attend the ceremony. Ministers Alfonso Carro, Minister Fernando Berrocal, and Vice President Armando Arauz will not be able to attend because of other engagements. Colonel Oscar Vidal [chief of the Civil Guard], and the four commanders of the border areas -- Colonel Rodrigo Rivera, Colonel (Ramon Montero), Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Cedeno, and Major (Eliseo Brenes) -- will also attend the ceremony.

MINISTER CRITICIZES NICARAGUA FOR IMPEDING TIES

PA221641 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Costa Rican Interior Minister Alfonso Carro Zuniga has said that he is pessimistic over the normalization of relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Carro Zuniga said that it is difficult for us to understand each other in the usual way, because Nicaragua and Costa Rica have different political systems; Nicaragua practices totalitarian communism while we have a liberal democratic system. As for recent statements by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the interior minister said that he was not surprised, for these statements reflect the threatening and arrogant attitude displayed by the Sandinists for the past few years.

The interior minister added that the Sandinist commanders' stances, such as the recent statements by Commander Daniel Ortega, serve only to impede the improvement they demand in the two countries' relations. He indicated that he wished that all Costa Ricans, even those who support peace demonstrations, pay close attention to such statements, because they are telling us what we may expect.

As for Sandinist government charges that there are U.S. troops in Costa Rica, the minister said that these charges are not unusual, as such charges are common from the communist governments, such as the USSR or Cuba. They use lies to level charges against countries that are not their political friends, and this should be taken into account by certain Costa Ricans. Unfortunately, some Costa Ricans have believed these lies, the interior minister added.

Interior Minister Carro Zuniga said that the statement made by the Sandinist authorities' protestation that they have never acted against Costa Rica's sovereignty or territory is cynical. He says that he can recall that in San Juan del Sur in 1982, Commander Borge admitted that they had infiltrated men into Costa Rica. And it is not just some peasants who supply information to the government as Commander Roberto Calderon has said; no, the Sandinist infiltration here is at all levels.

In the north, there are communist elements who have organized and who cooperate with the Sandinist People's Army. This infiltration also exists in the upper levels of Costa Rican society and government; they admit as much when they say that war is war, the interior minister said. [sentence as heard]

I believe that Costa Rica needs a minimum of preparedness to defend itself. I disagree with those who believe or maintain that Sandinist interests are affected if Costa Rica purchases certain defensive weapons, Carro Zuniga indicated. I must point out, he added, that we are not asking for tanks or aircraft with which to attack Nicaragua. The idea is to defend ourselves in the event that Nicaragua carries out new attacks on Costa Rica. I wish to point out to those who believe that this statement reflects a warmongering spirit, that I am very Costa Rican and that I am a peace-loving man, but history has shown that if one loves peace one must be ready to defend it, the minister concluded.

PVP LEADER DENIES NICARAGUA ATTACKED TERRITORY

PA222031 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 11-17 May 84 p 5

[Letter sent by Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party, PVP, to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge from Managua, Nicaragua, on 4 May]

[Text] Mr President:

In the awareness that a great tragedy is threatening the Costa Rican people, I traveled to Nicaragua yesterday to investigate the veracity or falsehood of the reported attacks by Nicaragua on Costa Rica that the Costa Rican media have reported in recent days.

In view of the new infamy that Radio Monumental began to broadcast just a few minutes ago, I would like to inform you, based on my honor as a Costa Rican citizen, that neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the Sandinist Army have carried out any of the attacks that have been reported in Costa Rica. These reported attacks have been set up as a theater piece by the powerful forces that are interested in making Costa Rica an area of operations against Nicaragua.

The first step in the plan is to break relations between the two sister nations. The second step is to report a false attack to international organizations, so that they might authorize the United States to occupy the northern area of Costa Rica with a so-called peace force that would in fact be a huge mercenary army.

Simple common sense tells us that Nicaragua would not benefit from playing into the hands of the CIA by facilitating its use of Costa Rican territory to carry out plans that the U.S. Senate itself has denounced. I will return to Costa Rica today to resume my responsibilities and to counter, as the head of my party and as far as my energy will allow, all national and international organizations that are unscrupulously fighting to involve Costa Rica in an unjust and fratricidal war that would quickly put an end to Costa Rica's tranquillity, democratic system, and sovereignty.

Respectfully,

Manuel Mora Valverde, Secretary General, Popular Vanguard Party

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON AID, IMF LOAN DELAYS

WA231011 Rome IPS in English 18 May 84

[Text] San Jose, May 18 (IPS) -- The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) is withholding loans granted to Costa Rica for this year until the government meets certain commitments, the Costa Rican Central Bank president said today. The delay is causing serious problems for President Luis Alberto Monge's administration, according to bank president Marco Antonio Lopez. The International Monetary Fund is also holding back delivery of \$53 million in loans approved for Costa Rica for 1984, he added, pending Costa Rica's fulfillment of promised goals.

AID and the IMF are both demanding that Costa Rica modify the currency law in force since 1953, and allow private banks to receive money from abroad. Congressional approval of the proposed currency law reforms is being blocked by several legislators, some of them in the ruling National Liberation Party, who oppose the draft law because they see it as an attack on Costa Rica's nationalized banking system, in effect since 1949.

Lopez said that the situation is delicate and that he and other economic officials "are a little distressed about the foreign exchange level." "There is a danger that other foreign (loan) commitments will not be fulfilled if the currency law isn't passed rapidly," he warned.

The Costa Rican Government's immediate problem is repayment of a \$30 million debt to Mexico which is already overdue. Costa Rica has asked Mexico to extend the repayment deadline until June 30. The \$30 million was part of a "bridge loan" of \$50 million which Mexico granted in March so that Costa Rica could meet foreign debt payments. Costa Rica has repaid \$20 million of that credit.

Lopez said that Costa Rica's IMF accord will go into effect in July, since it will be impossible to settle arrangements by the end of this month as planned. Costa Rica's foreign debt now totals \$4 billion, and the budget deficit is running at \$200 million for this year.

BRIEFS

LABOR LEADER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Luis Carlos Montero, assistant secretary general of the United Confederation of Workers, CUT, a Marxist-oriented organization, is in Czechoslovakia to meet with Czechoslovak union leaders. The official CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY has reported that Montero met with the secretary of the Czechoslovak unions' central council to exchange information on the current tasks of their respective labor movements. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 May 84 PA]

EL SALVADORVICE PRESIDENT-ELECT ON FUTURE CABINET, PLANS

PA230051 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 21 May 84

["Meet the Press" program: Interview with Salvadoran Vice President-elect Rodolfo Castillo Claramount by Raul Beltran; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Castillo] It is always a pleasure to be with the press and to address a respectful greeting to the Salvadoran people. I am at your disposal for any questions.

[Beltran] Mr Vice President, first of all, there is interest in and concern among the citizens over the activities you and President-elect Duarte are carrying out with regard to the appointment and organization of the cabinet that will govern this nation along with you after 1 June.

[Castillo] Yes, Raul, no doubt this will give rise to some anticipation, and this is natural. We are working on this and on many other things. We are preparing the decrees that will be issued at the initiation of the administration. I cannot tell you anything at this moment. You will understand, Raul, that at this point it would not be advisable to give or to speculate about names of these people for reasons of personal security. By giving these names, we could cause problems to the persons we mention. However, we have made some progress. We are not only working on the cabinet -- ministries and vice ministries -- we are even considering the possibility of introducing new plans for ministries and vice ministries.

There is an important aspect that President-elect Duarte has emphasized a great deal, and that is the appointment of a commission to reactivate the eastern zone. The person in charge will act like a minister without portfolio. He will be in charge of coordinating the work to be carried out in the departments of the eastern zone. They should be reactivated in every respect, primarily in the economic aspect, but in every other way also, especially in this part of the country that has been so affected. There will be other commissions just as important as this one. A commission against corruption will be in charge of correcting this serious problem affecting the country, which not only affects public employees, but which has become a problem affecting every aspect of the nation's life.

On 1 July, President Duarte will give the names of the cabinet members, who will be sworn in the same day. That is what I can tell you about the cabinet.

[Beltran] Does the government Duarte and you are to head plan to appoint a peace commission to chart the path El Salvador requires, and will it seek out appropriate members who will cater to the people's interests as a whole, and not to those of some sectors?

[Castillo] This will be a real undertaking, a gigantic task involving not only a commission of 3, 4, 5, or 10 members, but the entire Salvadoran people through the involvement of all of its sectors and all of its institutions, which the government will head. I would say that this will be the government's greatest task, the government's central work. This is the chief objective of Duarte's Christian Democratic government. So, we are going to go beyond and transcend the mere appointment of commissions and carry out a true movement of the national conscience in which, I repeat, all of us must get involved.

[Beltran] One of the grave concerns of the church and the Salvadoran family as such is the repeated violation of human rights. Do you firmly hope that with your arrival in power and with the support of all sectors of Salvadoran national life that the violations of human rights will really end, and there will once again be respect for those rights? Have you included this in your government program? Do you plan to work intensely on respect for human rights?

[Castillo] Raul, this is one of the objectives that is closely related to the entire process and efforts to achieve peace. We cannot speak of peace if human rights are being violated in our country through the abuse of authority, the death squads, the action of the extreme leftist guerrillas, etc. The truth is that we must change the way of life of the Salvadoran people, changing it from a way of life whose norm or pattern of human interrelationships has been injustice to one whose norm or pattern of human interrelationships is justice.

In order to give validity to our judicial system, we will give all the necessary support to the judicial branch so that the administration of justice will be a reality in the country. We will issue the measures and create the conditions so that the authorities who carry out the police tasks, etc, will become instruments of personal security and in this way earn the respect, appreciation, and recognition from citizens. Thus, the system of terror and fear will be changed to one of respect for authority.

REBEL RADIOS: HONDURAN TROOPS VIOLATE TERRITORY

Venceremos Reports Incursion

PA211550 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] We have learned that Honduran Army troops entered our Salvadoran territory at a place known as Los Cipreses, a village near Perquin in Morazan Department. At 1000 on Saturday, Honduran Army troops committed another serious violation of our sovereignty by entering Salvadoran territory, we repeat, at Los Cipreses, north of Perquin in Morazan Department. This is another serious violation of our territorial integrity by the Honduran forces, which have repeatedly entered Salvadoran territory.

Meanwhile, forces belonging to the (?Ponce) Battalion, under the orders of criminal Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, burned houses owned by civilians in San Diego, Morazan Department. We have also learned that Monterrosa's troops captured several civilians in San Diego, including Victorino Guevara, Maria Mercedes Argueta, and Dimas Portillo. Their whereabouts are still unknown. It was also said that the (?Ponce) Battalion set the convent at the San Diego church on fire, as well as other buildings, including a house owned by Sebastian Argueta.

These are the criminal actions that Monterrosa is committing. On one hand, he distributes lard and beans as a big propaganda gimmick; on the other, he burns houses belonging to civilians, as he did in San Diego.

FMLN Clashes With Troops

PA230126 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] On 22 May FMLN units clashed with Honduran Army units inside Salvadoran territory. The clash occurred at 0500 in the place known as Los Cipreses, near Sabanetas, in Salvadoran territory. We have received reports indicating that the Honduran soldiers used machineguns and rifles.

We repeat: At 0500 today, in the place known as Los Cipreses, near Sabanetas, in Morazan Department, El Salvador, there was a clash between FMLN forces and Honduran soldiers who entered our national territory.

During recent months the incursions of Honduran troops into Salvadoran territory in Morazan Department have been frequent. The Honduran troops who have been entering our territory are from the Marcala garrison in Honduras.

Our revolutionary army, our popular army, is on a combat footing to defend the national sovereignty and integrity of our fatherland.

Farabundo Marti on Clash

PA230153 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people, attention foreign and national press. The Honduran Army [words indistinct]. Today, 22 May, the Honduran Army has entered our national territory in Morazan Department at the same time that it has reinforced its border positions in Chalatenango Department.

Today, 22 May, Honduran Army troops from the garrison in Marcala, Honduras, entered our national territory through Los Cipreses, near Sabanetas, in the jurisdiction of Perquin, in northern Morazan Department. These troops clashed with FMLN units in Salvadoran territory at 0500. They used intense machine gun and rifle fire. This action by the Honduran Army shows its aggressive and provocative attitude against our people at a time when the Yankee maneuvers called "Grenadier I" are about to begin. The Honduran Army has also reinforced positions in Talquinte and Santa Rosita, towns located across from Ojos de Agua, a Salvadoran town located in northern Chalatenango Department.

These provocations by the Honduran Army are being carried out with the objective of causing clashes with our popular army in order to have a pretext to intervene militarily against our fatherland. These provocations also show the failure of the Yankee policy in Central America, specifically the "Grenadier I" maneuvers, since the Yankees were unable to make the Panamanian and Guatemalan Armies participate in them. Just as Reagan's elections in El Salvador have failed, his attempts to attack our fatherland will also fail.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS REBELS AMBUSH COMPANY

PA220411 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 22 May 84

[War report sent by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, signed by Commander (Milton Mendez), date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN reports to the Salvadoran people that today, at 0900, we staged an ambush on the Litoral Highway, near (La Bascula), San Nicolas Lempa, San Vicente Department. Our vanguard units ambushed a company of the 6th Infantry Brigade from Usulután, traveling toward Zacatecoluca.

The ambush was aimed at destroying the enemy. We killed one corporal and wounded three soldiers. We recovered for our people one M-16 rifle and seven ammunition clips, plus one fatigue belt and its shoulder straps. Our military units suffered no casualties; no problems were reported.

United to win until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

VENCEREMOS: DUARTE U.S. VISIT TO 'PUSH' WAR

PA220406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Duarte is in Washington with his boss Ronald Reagan. Duarte has arrived in Washington and at all times has maintained his demagogic words when speaking of social effects, reconciliation, and peace. However, all this action and specific positions are aimed at giving the war a new push. Duarte went to Washington to ask for more military aid. Duarte has even mentioned his own project, which involves installing an munitions factory in El Salvador.

The truth is that while in the United States, Duarte has said and done only what he has been ordered to say and do. Poor Duarte not only has Reagan for a boss, but he receives order from Vides Casanova and the high command for whom he is a useful fool.

The high command perpetrators of genocide have told Duarte to ask for helicopters, bombs, weapons, and ammunition to fight against the FMLN, but they are so stupid that they are not ashamed to admit that the national Army expends 150,000 bullets every day. This demonstrates the power and capacity achieved by the FMLN. We, who do not even expend 5 percent of the ammunition used by the dictatorship's Army, produce an enormous wear and tear on the Army each day. We inflict a large number of casualties on the Army; we control one-quarter of the national territory. For example, all the eastern sector is an important military region, but Duarte is not ashamed to say anything just to get the means to further promote the war.

Duarte went to Washington speaking like the superreactionary Kirkpatrick when the UN and many of the world's governments were condemning the mining of the Nicaraguan ports by the CIA.

Can Duarte really be that cynical? Everyone knows that Vides Casanova and the high command are the ones who trust Duarte. They have allowed him to come into the government. The one coming into the government, the world of the oligarchs and the genocidal military men, is Duarte. Vides Casanova has been there for years. Vides Casanova has enjoyed the trust of the oligarchs and Gringos. He has been with the Magana government, the junta, Romero, Molina, and of course, the genocidal Army, which continues to be the one giving the orders, together with the [words indistinct] in El Salvador today.

Duarte is nothing more than another puppet, another Magana who does and says what he is ordered. Duarte was ordered to speak [words indistinct] in the murder of some 40,000 Salvadorans. Duarte does not care about this. He speaks as he is ordered to; he speaks peace and treaties in his perfect demagogic English. However, all his actions and real efforts are aimed at promoting the war against the people.

FARABUNDO MARTI: ARMY ENDANGERING CIVILIANS

PA210314 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Here is information sent to us by Companero Carlos Minero from the Feliciano Ama Western Front. This is what the regime gives the people after they attended the recent electoral farce. Now the people are used by the government forces to defend themselves from the guerrilla attacks.

On 16 May at 0900, forces of the 4th Infantry Brigade, Treasury Police, and paramilitary organizations stationed in Nueva Concepcion took their repression to El Jicaró and Las Canas, among others.

Furthermore, these forces tried to penetrate the lands the FMLN has occupied, but they could not enter. Our forces inflicted two casualties on them as they fled.

Seeing that they could not enter the territory, the enemy set up mortars and machineguns at El Jicaro, firing indiscriminately without achieving their objectives. In order to avoid further danger, the enemy [words indistinct] population without any consideration for the lives of the humble peasants living there.

These are the good things that Duarte and his reactionary clique send to our people. Durate and intervention will not stop the revolution!

Yesterday the Air Force showed up with planes disseminating propaganda that (?urged) FMLN fighters to surrender so that the popular revolution can be stopped and defeated. But the puppet fascists don't know that a revolutionary never surrenders, never violates his principles of taking our people to their definitive victory and liberation. Durate and intervention will not stop the revolution. Revolution or death, we shall win!

GUATEMALA

PDC LEADER DEMANDS GOVERNMENT IMPARTIALITY

PA220421 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, this afternoon said that the charges made this afternoon by the Revolutionary Civic Alliance, claiming that policemen had raided their organization's headquarters and threatened several of their leaders, is very serious. He added that these actions only contribute to a climate of insecurity and fear among the population.

On behalf of the PDC, Cerezo Arevalo asked the other political parties to express their solidarity with the Revolutionary Civic Alliance. At the same time, he demanded that Oscar Mejia Victores' government take the necessary measures to prevent this kind of abuse against political organizations participating in the current electoral process.

In addition, Vinicio Cerezo said that he does not think that the statements made by military spokesmen who have promised not to intervene in the electoral process are enough to reassure citizens. He demanded from the government and Armed Forces an attitude that would show their full support for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. This, he added, means that they will not intervene during the elections, during the vote counting, or in the handling of the computers. He noted that only in this way will the citizens feel reassured and the government and Army's promise of impartiality be kept.

In concluding, Cerezo asked all political organizations to join together in order to guarantee free elections.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT MAGISTRATES -- Manuel de Jesus Giron T Sanchez, secretary general of the office of the head of state, reported today that Servio Tulio Aquino Bardillas, Leocadio de la Roca Perez, Marco Augusto Recinos Solis, Luis Rene Sandoval Martinez, and Renan Roco Menendez have been appointed Supreme Court of Justice magistrates. [Summary]
[Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 May 84 PA]

HONDURASSTUDENTS BURN U.S. ARMY VEHICLE AFTER ACCIDENT

PA221404 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A vehicle driven by two soldiers who are participating in the "Big Pine II" maneuvers ran over engineering student Raimundo Enrique Godoy in front of the university campus yesterday at 1700. Godoy, a first-year student in industrial engineering, was taken to the school hospital by intern Dr Marco Tulio Medina, who happened to be driving along that street. According to several eyewitnesses, the U.S. military vehicle was going too fast. Upon learning that a university student had been run over, the other students set fire to the U.S. Army vehicle. At 1900, the vehicle was still burning.

Godoy's condition is delicate, according to the doctors attending him. Both of his legs were fractured and he had a concussion. He also had problems with one of his kidneys; several X-rays were taken and he was taken to the emergency operating room.

Honduran military patrol No 32 rescued the "Big Pine" soldiers from the large crowd of university students that had surrounded them. The U.S. soldiers' names have not been disclosed by the Honduran troops.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that the Federation of Honduran University Students, FEUH, will sue the two "Big Pine" soldiers who ran over Godoy. FEUH President [German Vizcua] yesterday said that his organization will ask that the two U.S. soldiers be punished, because they were driving too fast. He stressed that all of the necessary steps to begin legal action will be taken today, since at the time of the accident they were unable to learn the names of the U.S. soldiers who ran over student Godoy.

U.S. Troops' Behavior Protested

PA221605 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] (Fernando Anduray), coordinator of the University United Democratic Front [FUUD] at the National University of Honduras, reports on the state of health of engineering student Raimundo Enrique Godoy Padilla, who was struck down yesterday in front of the university campus. Go ahead, [Anduray]:

[Begin relay] We are very happy and pleased to report to all university students that Companero Raimundo Enrique Godoy Padilla, the industrial engineering student who was hit yesterday by two "Big Pine" gentlemen, is already out of danger and is hospitalized at the Honduran Medical Center, where we took him yesterday in the company of his relatives after he received first-aid treatment at the school hospital and after the necessary X-rays were taken at the [words indistinct], where it was verified that he had not suffered any brain damage that could endanger his life.

We want the university community to be attentive to the public complaint that will be filed today by the university authorities and the student authorities of the United Front to ensure that Honduran justice does everything in its power to keep this crime from going unpunished; so that Messrs (Ralph Johnson) and (Anthony Cook), the names of the "Big Pine" gentlemen who ran over Companero Godoy Padilla, will be punished in accordance with Honduran laws.

We also want the university community to give its full support to the request that we are going to lodge with the Honduran Government that it control, once and for all, the civilian presence of these North American soldiers in Honduras, as we are tired of seeing how, in every Honduran town these gentlemen go through, traffic deaths occur and no one protests. They give the victims' relatives some money so that they will keep silent. However, the truth is that this is no solution to the problem. They are abusing the dignity of the Honduran people. They look down on the Honduran Indians, as they are commonly called, and we, the Honduran students, are going to enforce respect for the Honduran people this time.

We want the Honduran Government to see what it can do to control their presence here because, although as the United Front and a political force at the university and in Honduras we approve of the North American military presence here, it is also true that we are people who deserve more respect. We are people who are serving the United States but this does not mean that they can set up house here.

Finally, Don Raul Valladares [not further identified], we want to communicate with the Honduran students and ask them to maintain the necessary calm and civility in dealing with this sort of incident. As members of the university, we agree with the students' reaction in demand of justice yesterday when they set fire to the "Ahuas Tara" members' vehicle, but we do not want them to allow themselves to be carried away by the leftist political forces that were provoking incidents yesterday, while the vehicle was being burned, that almost led to the burning of two or three other vehicles owned by Hondurans, who were not to blame for the accident. All they wanted was to create chaos.

We also want to deny that a funeral will be held today for Godoy Padilla. Yesterday, the gentlemen from the FRU [University Reform Front] and the FUR [Revolutionary University Front] spread the rumor that a wake would be held today for Companero Raimundo Godoy at the university auditorium, using this as a political rallying point. [end relay]

'OCCUPATION,' ECONOMIC SITUATION DENOUNCED

PA221952 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 11-17 May 84 p 9

[Communique issued by the Communist Party of Honduras, the Chinchonero People's Liberation Movement, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (Frente Morazanista de Liberacion de Honduras), and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras on 1 May 1984]

[Text] While a handful of dirty rich men increase their profits by excessively exploiting the workers and peasants or by amassing capital through contraband, drug trafficking, or illegal dealings, the working class, the peasantry, and middle class businessmen suffer the consequences of massive unemployment, the drop in purchasing power of the lempira, the high cost of living, the new taxes imposed by the government to combat a growing fiscal deficit, the payment of short-term loans, and the growing interest of a multimillion-dollar foreign debt. In its eagerness to meet its commitments to the militaristic and aggressive policy that has been imposed on us, the government did not hesitate to introduce significant reductions in this fiscal year's budget in the areas of education, agriculture, housing, health, and communications, even though official statistics reveal the existence of a housing deficit of 500,000 units, the child mortality rate is alarmingly high, over half the population is illiterate, there are areas in the country that are seriously affected by hunger, two-thirds of the economically active population is unemployed or underemployed, and a handful of landhoarders -- including the large banana companies -- control over half of the farmland, while 500,000 peasant families have none.

This unjust and inequitable situation explains why a voracious minority supports the current state of affairs, welcomes the Reagan policy, applauds the installation of military bases and the presence of foreign troops, supports the dirty war being waged against Nicaragua and against the Salvadoran people's revolutionary struggle, and praises the government's subservience to the Yankees. It also explains the disappointment felt by the majority of the people, who trusted in the "elections" as a means of national salvation, and the indignation typically felt by the industrial and agricultural workers, the poor peasants, teachers, students, housewives, intellectuals, small- and medium-sized businessmen, and even the big business sectors that have been affected by the crisis. It explains the growing concern of the Catholic Church, which has condemned the institutionalized violence; the protests carried out by over a hundred people of various political, religious, and philosophical views against the military occupation, and their demand for full restoration of our sovereignty, independence, and national dignity; and it explains why, in the face of the people's disagreement and protest, the government and Armed Forces are forced to make changes in their commands, as recently took place, in an attempt to recover their political credibility, and to work against and paralyze the patriotic struggle against the Yankee occupation and the situation of misery affecting the majority of the population. These objectives can only be secured through the revolutionary struggle of the organized people. We call on the Honduran people to struggle, in every way possible, to secure the following goals:

1. To expel the foreign occupational forces, including the Yankees, Somozists, and Salvadorans, and to dismantle the U.S. military bases and the Somozist counter-revolutionary camps, which only jeopardize the nation's neutrality and security.
2. To cease all Honduran Army and Government participation in the warlike plans against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people.
3. To put an end to all repression, to release all political prisoners and missing persons, to clear up all crimes against revolutionaries and popular leaders and everything related to the clandestine cemeteries, and to punish those who are responsible for crimes against and abuses of honest citizens.
4. To try Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and his military and civilian clique for crimes committed against leaders and members of popular organizations and for promoting a fascist and warmongering conspiracy, directed and financed by the CIA, in an effort to regain lost positions.
5. To purge the Armed Forces and to dismantle their Special Section, which is responsible for kidnapping, torture, and other crimes; and to eliminate the paramilitary bands and the sinister Department of National Investigation, DIN.
6. To immediately implement a massive, profound, and democratic agrarian reform process.
7. To readjust the wages of all of the country's workers, to reflect the high cost of living.
8. To respect social rights, including the freedom to organize and the inalienable rights of the working class.

BRIEFS

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR -- Tegucigalpa -- Dionisio Teodoro Mercado Gutierrez, the new Venezuelan ambassador to Honduras, today will present a copy of his credentials to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica. [Excerpt] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 May 84 p 5 PA]

NICARAGUAMANAGUA RESPONDS TO REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

PA230410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Washington -- After repeating his trivial arguments regarding an alleged East-West confrontation during this evening's press conference, Reagan reverted to his political paranoia and said that the enemies of freedom were closely watching the U.S. Congress' debates on additional military aid to El Salvador and to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, and he once again asked the congressmen to approve the \$62 million in military aid to the Salvadoran regime and the \$21 million for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. Reagan's request followed the dramatic requests made today by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democrat recently appointed to lead the Salvadoran regime, before the U.S. congressmen. Reagan once again emphasized his warmongering nature when he said that peace in Central America can only be achieved if the so-called democratic forces are strong, a statement that has been interpreted as a harder stance against Nicaragua and further exacerbating the Central American conflict.

GOVERNMENT 'WILLING' ON HONDURAS BORDER ACCORD

PA220447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources today revealed that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is willing to reach an agreement with Honduras regarding the creation of a commission to supervise their common border, within the Contadora Group's framework.

The possibility of creating this commission was brought up yesterday, when Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales announced that he had begun contacting other Contadora Group leaders to promote actions to practically contribute to easing tensions between Honduras and Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto had previously asserted that it would be appropriate to have an alternative, such as the agreement signed with Costa Rica to guarantee joint vigilance of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border and thus reduce border incidents to a minimum.

The achievement of a Honduran-Nicaraguan agreement to watch their common border would depend, according to diplomatic circles, on the political will of the Honduran and U.S. Governments. Nicaragua is willing to create such a supervisory commission.

COMMISSION TO AMEND FUNDAMENTAL STATUTE

PA222144 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 May 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] A commission has been appointed to study the Fundamental Statute of the Republic in order to make substantial amendments, which will govern the country's institutional life during the first 2 years of the new government, following the 4 November elections, until Nicaragua's new constitution is drafted.

Commander Leticia Herrera, speaking for the FSLN representatives on the State Council, proposed to the plenary council, during the first session of the fifth legislature, that a legal commission be established and charged with making the necessary studies and presenting draft amendments to the Fundamental Statute of the Republic within a reasonable period of time.

A period of a month was requested for the commission to present the bill in question. Since there was no mention of what kind of amendments have to be made to the Fundamental Statute, Julio Ramon Garcia, the Social Christian Party representative, asked for clarification of the matter. He said that as a party representative he had to be completely sure of what the FSLN has in mind and which articles are to be amended.

The State Council president explained that the FSLN delegation wants to allay the concern initially voiced by the political parties that make up the Democratic Coordinating Board when the Electoral Law was discussed.

At that time, Nunez said, the political parties expressed the need to modify the Fundamental Statute before the 4 November elections, so that it would not be touched afterward until the new constitution is put into effect. Commander Nunez stated that the amendments are in no way related to the functioning of the national assembly that is to take office in February 1985 and will only be in force for the first 2 years following the elections. "These amendments will enter into force before the November elections," the council president said.

Independent Liberal Party [PLI] leader Orlando Quinonez said that the Fundamental Statute of the Republic is very limited in scope, and that great contradictions could arise when the new government takes over because the document does not define the specific functions of the executive branch and the national assembly, and these functions must be defined in the Fundamental Statute.

Rafael Solis [Deputy Secretary of the State Council] explained to the PLI leader that all that is sought with the Fundamental Statute to be implemented is to establish the legal status of the country during the first 2 years of the new government to be chosen in the elections, during which time the new constitution will be drafted, but that these amendments will in no way establish an internal procedure or guideline for the national assembly that is going to function together with the executive branch.

The commission that will study the amendments to the Fundamental Statute is formed by: Leticia Herrera, Domingo Sanchez, Orlando Quinonez, Ignacio Miranda, Julio Ramon Garcia, Mario Flores Ortiz, Mauricio Diaz, Rafael Mairena, Jose Maria Ortiz, Eligio Palacio, and Angela Rosa Acevedo.

PARTIES ASSEMBLY APPROVES ELECTORAL CALENDAR

PA220423 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Supreme Electoral Council President Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren today announced that the electoral calendar, approved by the National Assembly of Political Parties, will be approved on 24 May. Due to a consensus among the political parties represented at the National Assembly of Political Parties, the electoral campaign period has been increased from 2 to 3 months. The date for the voters' registry is still pending approval.

Supreme Electoral Council President Mariano Fiallos today inaugurated a workshop to train the personnel who will work at the voting tables; he announced that a code of ethics -- to be observed by the political parties during the electoral process -- will soon be issued.

CONTRA CASUALTIES REPORTED; ARMS CACHE FOUND

PA221607 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 May 84

[Report by William Grisby]

[Text] Matagalpa -- The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] inflicted 41 casualties on the counterrevolutionary forces in the Jorge Salazar and Diriangen task forces on 16 and 17 May. On 16 May, the Simon Bolivar Battalion for Irregular Warfare inflicted 11 casualties on the enemy and recovered 5 rifles of various makes during a clash in Bilampi, 26 km northwest of Rio Blanco. That same day, 6 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 15 were wounded on Toro Hill, 16 km east of Rio Blanco. On 17 May, the Santos Lopez Battalion for Irregular Warfare inflicted 24 dead on the enemy 15 km from Yali. On the same day, a column from the same battalion, patrolling the area of Santa Elena, 12 km south of Quilali, found a common grave containing 13 bodies of counterrevolutionaries and a weapons cache holding 1,300 rounds of ammunition of various calibers and 30 60-mm mortar shells bearing NATO markings. Also on that day, five more bodies of counterrevolutionaries were found in La Riska, 12 km northwest of Pantasma.

We repeat: Between 16 and 17 May, the counterrevolution sustained 41 casualties. For our part, six EPS troops were killed. Meanwhile, a total of 18 bodies of counterrevolutionaries were found in common graves. This has been a special report for Radio Sandino from the city of Matagalpa.

CONTRAS REPORTEDLY 'MASSACRE' VILLAGERS

PA221733 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A massacre of peasants [3-second break in transmission] (Jorgito) near Paiwas in central Zelaya was carried out by criminal Somozist counterrevolutionaries and CIA mercenaries on 13 May. About 600 savages, armed to the teeth, went into the village and began to murder the defenseless villagers in cold blood, including 5 children, 6 women, 5 adult education teachers, and 13 students. [Words indistinct] were victims of this criminal action perpetrated by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, who have been slaughtering our defenseless people with U.S. financial support and weapons.

Companera Rosalba Moreno of the FSLN Regional Committee in Juigalpa stated that this information (?came in) late because of the remote location of the small town of (Jorgito) in Paiwas. She added that Sandinist People's Army contingents are in full pursuit of these savages, who, with their thirst for peasant blood, are trying to create a climate of terror among the residents of the country's rural areas.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRACTORS ARRIVE -- The government has invested more than \$500,000 in the purchase of 100 Soviet tractors to be used to increase production throughout the country. The tractors have already been unloaded at the Port of Corinto. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 May 84 PA]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES OLYMPICS; ROMANIA UNDECIDED

FL222250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The president of Cuba's National Association of Olympic Committees, Mario Vazquez (Rana), left Budapest [as heard] today after a 2-day visit. Vazquez will next visit Hungary and Poland, as part of a tour that has already taken him to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, and now Romania. According to a PRENSA LATINA report, Vazquez discussed Romania's participation in the Olympics with that nation's National Council of Physical Education and Sports.

A spokesman for the council said Romania's Olympic Committee remains undecided on whether to participate in the Olympics. The spokesman said a decision may be reached at the next directorate meeting of Romania's Olympic Committee, which will be held soon.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ENDS ALGERIA VISIT

Meets Foreign Minister

FL221427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Cuba's and Algeria's foreign ministers, Isidoro Malmierca and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, respectively, have held a second round of talks on international matters. In Algiers, the two ministers discussed various aspects of the situation in diverse areas of the world, and the role being played by the Nonaligned Movement. Malmierca is paying an official visit to Algeria. He has already been received by the president of that country of northern Africa, Chadli Bendjedid.

On Iran-Iraq War; Departs

FL230010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today in Algiers that there exists between Cuba and Algeria a political will to continue expanding and developing bilateral relations. At a press conference at Houari Boumediene Airport shortly before leaving Algeria, Malmierca described both the results of his visit and the talks held with Algerian officials as positive. Malmierca had met with President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the National Assembly, Rabah Bitat, and other officials. Malmierca said the historical development of relations between the two countries had been discussed and that both sides were satisfied that relations had evolved in a positive manner.

Malmierca noted that the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war should be reason for great concern. He said Cuba has always considered that the conflict has a negative effect on both nations, and that Cuba has made serious efforts, on both sides, toward trying to find a solution. Malmierca said serious efforts toward ending the conflict should continue so that it will not be used as a pretext for intervention.

On this tour of Africa Malmierca and his delegation have visited the Congo and the Ivory Coast, for a technical stopover, and Mali and Algeria, from where they departed today.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT PEASANT DAY CEREMONY IN YARA

Decorates ANAP Leaders

FL181156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first party secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, spoke in Yara at the main act commemorating the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law. After the ceremony, the commander in chief decorated ANAP founders and cooperatives. (Edil Trubis), (Labrada Rodriguez), and Manuel Lopez Lopez with the medals of Work Heroes of the Republic of Cuba and the Order of Lazaro Pena, First Grade, for their extraordinary merits at work.

Fidel also canceled commemorative stamps that will be put on sale by the postal administration of the Ministry of Communications as a salute to the beginning of the agrarian revolution in Cuba. The commander in chief also inaugurated in Yara the (Mandisipo) Pioneer's Palace, which has a capacity of 1,500 children per week and is the 11th in Granma Province.

Finally, the (Antero Regalado) award was given to more than 100 outstanding farmers who are leaders of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and other organizations in Granma Province. This last ceremony was presided over by Politburo alternate members Jose Ramirez Cruz, ANAP president, and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions].

Text of Speech

FL172340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 17 May 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at a ceremony held at the Yara Municipality in Granma Province to commemorate Peasant Day and the 25th anniversary of the Agrarian Reform Law -- live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, peasants, and compatriots from Yara, Granma, and Cuba. [applause]

It is very hot today; we have not had a day such as this in a long time. And, it looks like this will be the first anniversary when a storm does not occur. The last time we met with you in Caujeri, the rain began as the event started. We no longer know which is preferable, the rain or the sun.

Pepe [Jose Ramirez Cruz] did not want to speak today. He says he has given too many speeches and that he now is dysphonic -- as the doctors call it -- because the doctors say that one does not say aphonic, but dysphonic, correct me if I'm wrong. To be aphonic is to have lost your voice, and Pepe's voice is only distorted. I think that this is his pretext for not participating, and leaving me with the entire task.

On this land of Granma Province, where our struggle for independence started and where Cuba's final battle for freedom began, we today commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Agrarian Reform Law, the 23d ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] anniversary, and Peasants' Day. [applause]

We can very well say that on this date, it is not only Peasants' Day, but the day of all agricultural workers. [applause]

Today the revolution is well defined and fundamental, and it is people's day because of the Agrarian Reform Law's significance. The law was signed at Sierra Maestra general headquarters. This law became the first truly profound measure which came out of the revolution. As we have said on other occasions, it was the measure which first directly confronted us with Yankee imperialism. What kind of situation did we live in at that time? To cite a few examples we can say that 13 major U.S. companies were owners of some 100,000 caballerias of land. Some 40 large cattle-raising latifundia were owners of 25 percent of Cuban pasture land. When the Republic of Cuba was born at the start of the 20th century, a great number of U.S. businesses began to enter the country. They began to take over the largest and best areas of Cuba's land at ridiculous prices. This was a time of land distribution, not to peasants, but to big business in colossal proportions. This is how it happened that many of the peasants -- who were the fundamental base of the war of independence, who first fought for 10 years, continued the rebellion, and then fought again in 1895 -- lost their land. Many who cooperated with the Spanish grew rich as the fighting continued. At the end of the war they became owners of most of Cuba's agricultural land. Three percent of the landowners held 56 percent of all agricultural land.

Many youths and children who are here today do not know the tragic situation that this unequal distribution of natural resources did to our peasants and workers. We remember well the evictions, the crimes committed, sugar industry off-season, hundreds of thousands of workers without work, the miserable income per family. Approximately 70 percent of rural families -- which includes peasants and workers -- had incomes which did not amount to 40 Cuban pesos per month. The situation of real hunger, misery, humiliation, sickness, and illiteracy, was suffered by our peasants and workers -- victims not only of naked exploitation of the land, but also of all kinds of abuses and injustices; victims of all kinds of crooks and intermediate speculators. We know this situation very well and we cannot forget that when we arrived in the Sierra Maestra, there were thousands of peasants who had taken refuge fleeing from the sugar production's off-season, from unemployment, and from hunger. They were doing thousands of jobs to occupy a piece of land to cultivate a few vegetables or coffee to have crops for 2 or 3 years when the lands were owned by well-known large landowners, or they went to work on lands that belonged to the state. Once they had managed, at the cost of enormous effort, to own a few cultivations and some coffee, there always appeared the representatives of the large companies or of the large landowners, who intended to take over those lands, which were already under cultivation. Therefore, there were a large number of peasants who were sharecroppers who lived with the incessant fear that the so-called owners would appear -- the judges or legal representatives or the rural guard -- to evict them.

Even at the beginning of the war, the presence of a rebel force served as a pretext to bomb and evict the peasants. In those days, they underestimated that small force. They believed that it had been wiped out. But they took advantage of the circumstances of the revolution to carry out the massive evictions of peasants under the pretext of the war.

The health situation was truly terrifying. In all the mountain regions of the country there was not a single doctor. There was not a single hospital or dispensary. Infant mortality was very high. There are no reliable figures. It is thought that infant mortality was more than 60 for each 1,000 live births. But if we consider the situation of the peasants and especially of those who lived in the mountains, it would not be an exaggeration to say that over 100 died out of every 1,000 who were born alive each year.

We recall epidemics of gastroenteritis, of typhus, and other calamities, which really cost the lives of thousands of peasant children. And when the campesino raised an animal -- when he had a pig or some little animal -- he did not eat it, he saved it so that when he had the misfortune of some illness in the family he went to the market to sell it to try to get 5 or 10 pesos to pay for medical attention. Medical attention was generally a long distance away. It was very inefficient. He had to pay for medication, which was expensive. Everyone remembers those tragedies and those anxieties of the peasant. And everyone knows what a scourge the health situation was for the countryside -- for the peasants and the farm workers.

The educational situation was similar. If the rate of illiteracy in the nation as a whole was around 30 percent, it was 40 or 50 percent in the countryside. And in the mountains, it was higher than 50 percent. There were practically no schools in the mountains and very few in the countryside. It was rare for the children who were able to go to school to reach the second or third grade. Truly, educational opportunities were available to only 30 percent -- 38 per cent of the children in rural areas. Sixty-two percent had no teachers, schools, or books. They had no other alternative but to remain ignorant all their lives.

Often there was no market for products. It was necessary to pay ridiculous prices. The earnings went to the middlemen. Credit was practically nonexistent. Only a few middle class or rich peasants were able to obtain a few credits from the banks, paying exorbitant interest rates and they were always exposed to the threat of mortgage foreclosure -- to the loss of their property.

Social security was practically nonexistent in the countryside. A farmworker in the sugar industry -- when he received his retirement after many years of labor, it was about 7 pesos per month.

This was the overall picture in general terms. To this you would have to add the lack of communications, lack of transportation, lack of roads, lack of everything. That was the real situation of our countryside before the triumph of the revolution.

When the Agrarian Reform Law was promulgated on 17 May 1959, the revolution set free the peasant and labor masses from exploitation. Some 100,000 tenant farmers and sharecroppers became owners by virtue of that law. Also by virtue of that law, the large foreign and national latifundia were condemned to disappear.

That law marked the beginning of the liberation not only of the peasants, but also of the agricultural workers. This marked the end of the off-season, of the thievery to which the agricultural workers were being constantly subjected. The salaries of these workers were being stolen through numerous ways. There were many cases of agricultural workers who were never paid in cash, because by payday they owed the entire check. In some instances, not even during the harvest, they did not have the opportunity to have some cash. During those days, many times people had to queue at the canefields to cut cane. There was no transportation, not a single clean lodging for the canecutters. There were no workers' restaurants, no safety measures, no guarantee for our workers in the countryside.

All of that has changed. We all are witnesses to it. Today's picture is completely different. The speculators, crooks, and middlemen disappeared. The markets were opened to all the peasant production. It was no longer necessary to save the chicken, pigs, hens for family matters related to health problems. Concern dealing with education disappeared. Thefts were gone. Rents disappeared for those who had no work. The partnership contracts disappeared.

The peasant became absolute owner of the land he worked. Something else, in 25 years of revolution the peasant never paid 1 cent for taxes. The taxes began to be collected nearly 25 years after the Agrarian Reform Law. Tens of thousands of kilometers of roads and routes have been built. Some 52 rural hospitals and nearly 200 clinics and medical offices have been built, in addition to the access that peasants have to provincial and municipal hospitals.

A great battle was waged in the field of public health. Many diseases disappeared. Gastroenteritis, for example, which in 1960 still meant death for more than 4,000 children, was reduced to 400. Poliomyelitis, typhus, malaria, rabies, and several other diseases disappeared. [applause] The child mortality rate was progressively reduced until it reached under 17 in 1983. Life expectancy has been extended to 73 years of age. The security experienced today by a peasant family with respect to the children was known first in our countryside, not only medical services but also dental services. This progress is continuing, and in the future we will have more successes.

In this province of Granma, next year a number of peasant units will have a physician nearby. In a not too distant future, we expect to have a physician assigned to each peasant community, in addition to polyclinics, municipal, provincial, and national hospitals. [applause] That is why we are graduating thousands of physicians every year. Many are registering in the schools of medicine which are established in the country's 14 provinces. This way each province will produce its own physicians and specialists. That way no one will have to come from the western part of the island. No one from Havana will have to come. In preparation for these projects, last year we began to experiment with the work of these physicians. We are sure that they will raise considerably the levels of health of our urban and rural population. Thus, we will be able to say that no other country in the world will have the public health coverage that our people will have in cities and in the countryside. [applause]

It was not only the land that was given to the peasants who were working it. It was not only the liberation of the agricultural workers. It was, we could say, that on 17 May began the liberation of our peasant and agricultural workers in all fields. [applause]

I spoke about health, but I could speak about education. Today 100 percent of the children in the countryside, the children of peasants and agricultural workers have their education guaranteed. It has been assured for many years now. I remember that during the first years, when we did not have sufficient teachers, or teachers to send to the mountains, we had to use the students, volunteer teachers. Those days were difficult. We were facing up to the problems without capable human resources. A short time later the literacy campaign began, and in just 1 year -- we could call it a record and not matched by any other country -- illiteracy was eradicated. Later we had the follow-up courses, and today we can say not only that there is no illiterate peasantry, but that the peasantry, with the consistent and intense effort of the National Association of Small Farmers in cooperation with education offices, has won the battle of the sixth grade. [applause] They are now conducting the battle for the ninth grade together with other workers in the country. [applause]

Who would have foreseen that? Today our peasant masses have a higher cultural and educational level than the majority of the farm foremen had in the days of capitalism. [applause] I would also say that they have greater knowledge than many of the landowners. No only do they have greater knowledge, much better education, but also a higher culture; and this is not only a general culture but also a great political culture. [applause]

During those days, the political area captains were conducting political campaigns, buying identification cards, and other crooked deals. That can only be done in the midst of an exploited and ignorant population. Who can imagine anyone speaking today to a peasant and asking him to vote for this one or the other, to buy the vote? Or asking a peasant to give him the identification card if he wants to have an appointment in a hospital? Or if the peasant wants a recommendation for public employment? And not only public employment, but employment in a private enterprise. Who can imagine such a character, such an individual in our cities, in our countryside? Who would be capable today of deceiving even one of our peasants? Which of you would let yourselves be so miserably deceived and then they will say that it was freedom and democracy. No sir, that was exploitation, injustice, deception, abuse, and oppression. [applause]

Not only were all educational costs of children and youths covered, but education was guaranteed up to the 6th grade. And, through scholarship programs, hundreds of thousands of young peasants were educated and training throughout the years. In the past not even a single high school existed in Cuba's rural areas, not to mention pre-universities. Today our nation has 567 high schools and pre-universities in the rural areas, the great majority of them with excellent facilities where more than 20,000 teachers work. And, even though many youths from the city study there, the young peasants have priority in high schools, pre-universities, and schools for technicians and skilled labor. Thousands upon thousands, better yet tens of thousands of youths from the farms are now engineers, architects, doctors, professors, Armed Forces officers, and in party and state cadres thanks to these programs. With satisfaction, today we can be sure that all rural children and youths have an equal if not greater possibility of studying than a child or youth from the city. But there is one other matter. If we said before that our peasants today know more than many managers, foremen, and even landowners, what will it be like in the future? We can say that any Cuban child or youth today has more chances of obtaining an education in better schools and with better teachers than did the children of the managers, foremen, and landowners in the past. [applause] That is true justice. That is equality, that is freedom, and that is dignity. [applause]

We know very well what the capitalist society provides its children and youths: bad habits, corruption, gambling, drugs, and prostitution. This is what capitalism provides them and tens upon tens of millions of people in the world, vices, calamities, and tragedies, all of which our people do not know of today. [applause]

Today social security reaches all our agricultural workers, and recently a law was enacted providing social security for agricultural workers and peasants in cooperatives. Even before this law, social security helped and continues to help tens of thousands of peasants who for one reason or another cannot continue working. Today the minimum pay retirees receive is 10 to 12 times the amount which only a few retirees received in the past. This is in addition to all the free services that the revolution has provided them, such as health benefits. Out of some 800,000 persons who receive social security benefits, around 200,000 live in our rural areas as elderly agricultural workers or peasants. If in the past, the income of a great majority of peasant families did not amount to 40 Cuban pesos, today the income of any peasant or rural worker is from 4 to 5 times what a family received, and this is taking into account a larger number of workers. That is the past, that bad past, that tragedy of off-season which nobody really remembers.

In some provinces more than others, because it is necessary to work in agriculture, it is necessary to work in industry and it is necessary to work in construction. And whenever there are no big construction projects in one province, there are big projects in other provinces -- in Santiago, in Moa, in Cienfuegos, in Havana, or in any other part of the country, so that the problem of unemployment has disappeared. The problem is different now -- finding the labor force for the many activities that we must carry out.

Workers in the countryside now exceed half a million. There are about 600,000 people in our country who are working in other sectors such as education and health care. Hundreds of thousands are working in construction. We have been able to introduce machines without problems -- without putting anyone out of work. Before, under capitalism, with those social conditions, who brought a sugarcane combine to our country? Who brought a gathering machine? Who brought a rice harvesting machine? It was necessary to do hard work, very hard manual labor to prepare the ground in sugarcane harvests, in rice harvests, in construction, in the ports, in all fields.

The revolution, with its measures for school justice, with the correct, revolutionary, socialist policy, not only eradicated off-season unemployment in the sugarcane industry, bad health, illiteracy -- it not only brought the masses levels of healthcare and education which had been available to a small group of privileged individuals, the revolution has also freed the worker and especially the rural worker from the most inhuman, and hardest tasks when it mechanized the preparation of the land, when it made use of chemicals to fight weeds, when it introduced mechanized combines and harvesters in sugar and rice cultivation, motorized transportation and loaders of bulk sugar, and when it mechanized the ports. Before, a man had to work 12, 13, 14 hours in the fields to earn a miserable subsistence wage. For the first time in the history of our countryside, the 8-hour day has become a reality, and when we work 9, 10, 11, or 12 hours, they [as heard] do it voluntarily, spontaneously, enthusiastically, because they know that they are helping the country's economy and they are helping themselves. [applause] because they know they will receive a fair reward. This demonstrates how the task of the revolution is not for small groups of privileged individuals, but for the benefit of all the people. [applause]

During these 25 years, since the first agrarian reform law was proclaimed, approximately 10 billion pesos have been invested in our countryside. The number of tractors has increased eightfold. The application of fertilizers has increased tenfold. The application of pesticides, fourfold. There have been massive applications of herbicides. The building of dams has increased by 125 times what it was before the revolution. Irrigated areas have increased by four times, reaching almost 1 million hectares. In the countryside about 3,000 agricultural and industrial installations have been built with the storage centers, the schools, and the development of our electrical industry. There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of families that receive the benefit of electricity. Currently plans are being made for micro-hydroelectric power plants. Also, experiments have been done in Granma Province to bring electricity for a few hours a day, by means of small electric plants, to tens of peasant communities in the mountains. It is planned in coming months to extend this experience that has given results to all the mountain areas of the eastern provinces. According to statistical data, there is 82 times more credit available now than there was before the revolution with 35 times more beneficiaries than it had before the revolution -- and now, no one has to mortgage anything or risk anything. There are low interest rates and the consideration of the state financial institutions every time a catastrophe occurs which affects a peasant sector.

All this effort has been translated into a great humanization of men's labor in the countryside. Nowadays, there is practically no one who milks cows by hand. Almost all the cows in this country are milked mechanically. I failed to mention that earlier. Not only has work been mechanized, but increases in production and in productivity have also been achieved. It is sufficient to point out that in 1970, 350,000 manual canecutters were used, and in this harvest of 1984, about 30,000 were used -- that is, less than 25 percent of what we used 14 years ago. And this has not meant unemployment for anyone because these efforts demand that many other important tasks be done.

All production, almost without exception, has grown and, in some cases, really considerably. To cite a few examples, the production of eggs is 12 times greater than it was in 1969; the production of poultry, 3 times greater; pork production, 5 and 1/2 times greater than in 1960; citrus production, 4 and 1/2 times greater. This gives an idea not only of the diversification of our agricultural production, but also of the considerable increases that have been achieved in production and in productivity, in productivity [Castro repeats] -- the increases that have been achieved in the sugar harvest, in the sugar harvest [Castro repeats] for example, the number of manual canecutters that was used 14 years ago; in construction; in the ports; in industry; everywhere. Therefore, on the completion of the 25th anniversary, we have a clear and objective panorama of the significance for our countryside of the passage that began on 17 May 1959. [applause]

Now, the peasant movement ANAP and the peasant masses have new tasks for the future. Currently, we are deeply involved with the masses of peasants who make up ANAP in the struggle to develop superior methods of production on the land. The cooperativization movement is moving forward. It is relatively new in the revolution and has reached a high level in the past 3 years. Currently, about 70,000 caballerias, including 6,000 ceded by the state, comprising 56 percent of all the land of the peasants, are cooperativized. If we combine the state farms and the farm production cooperatives, about 90 percent of our farmlands are being worked under superior forms of production. [applause]

During the early years, the largest investments were made in state farming enterprises, which have since advanced considerably. Now, the emphasis is being placed on the peasant cooperative movement. There are 1,457 cooperatives that have an average size -- some are larger, some smaller -- of 50 caballerias per cooperative. Despite its being a new way, despite it being a relatively young activity, the advances are considerable. The immense majority of the cooperatives have attained successes. They have earned profits. They have considerably reduced the cost of production and we can say that they are progressing very well from the economic point of view. And if an analysis is made of the reasons why a small group of cooperatives has not yet shown profits, it is necessary to keep in mind the prices and other factors that add to production costs. Most of the sugarcane-raising areas are cooperativized. There are now 42 sugarcane cooperatives which produce 100,000 arrobas of sugarcane per caballeria. Since the cooperative movement was begun in the sugarcane-raising areas, the cooperatives have managed to show an increase of 13,200 arrobas per caballeria and a total harvest of 400 million more arrobas of sugarcane, enough to produce half a million tons of sugar.

We know that there are difficulties. We know because the comrades of ANAP have been telling us about some complaints and different kinds of difficulties, which we are studying to solve them. And we will find a solution to all the problems and to all the difficulties. I can assure you of that. [applause]

And now, we think we should take advantage of this date to make the pledge with the peasant masses to continue advancing toward better forms of production, to continue to push the cooperative movement forward to find out what we will be able to say on the 30th anniversary of agrarian reform.

Fatherland or death! We will win! [applause]

RODRIGUEZ PRESIDES OVER SELA MEETING IN HAVANA

FL222346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, presided over the coordination meeting of SELA, the Latin American Economic System, in the Havana City Palace of Conventions. Within the framework of the inauguration in Havana City of the meeting in which SELA will establish a common position regarding the next conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, Cuba supported a regional meeting to debate the subject of foreign debt. Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart said that Cuba vigorously supports the call made by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico for a ministerial meeting to discuss the Latin American foreign debt.

This evening, Peru and the Dominican Republic joined the nations calling for a meeting of ministers of finance and foreign affairs to study Latin American foreign indebtedness and the increase in U.S. interest rates. The South American Republic of Venezuela stated in Caracas that it has not discarded the possibility of attending the planned meeting on the regional foreign debt.

ARGENTINE UCR DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

FL221418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the ruling Radical Civic Union [UCR] of Argentina, which traveled to Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], will continue its scheduled activities today.

The visitors have already held official talks with Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and president of the ANPP, who hailed the historic ties and solidarity existing between the two peoples. Flavio Bravo voiced Cuba's readiness to continue to develop relations in all areas of economic, political, and social affairs. The head of the delegation, (Alberto Maglietti), said Argentina needs the understanding of all countries in the world to be able to advance after a tough phase of military dictatorship, characterized by corruption.

NEWS AGENCY CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

FL221358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The 10 years of the existence of the National News Agency [AIN] offer wonderful proof of the progress and maturity of a hardworking and dedicated group of people, Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has stated in his closing remarks at a ceremony marking the 10th AIN anniversary, which was attended by Politburo member Blas Roca Calderio. Perez Herrero added that the young institution will overcome all obstacles and, with its usual modesty and efficiency, will continue its rising development and fulfill its commitment of making a decisive contribution to the goal of raising the people's information level.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED OF AVICULTURE COMBINE

FL230126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Party Central Committee Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura today presided over the main ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the National Aviculture Combine [Combinado Avicola Nacional], held at the Lazaro Pena Theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. The closing remarks were made by the second secretary of the CTC, Rene Penalver.

RAUL CASTRO BESTOWS MEDALS ON FOLKSINGERS

FL181830 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee and FAR minister, presided over a ceremony the FAR gave honoring folksingers Silvio Rodriguez, Pablo Milanes, and Vicente Feliu for their ability to express the yearnings of today's people and for exemplifying the new generation we all take pride in. At the ceremony, the Internationalist Medal, second class, was bestowed on Silvio and Vicente, and the Distinguished Service Medal on Pablo.

JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS POLISH OFFICIALS

FL221810 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera arrived in Warsaw today for a 4-day working visit as part of a tour to several European socialist countries. Escalona, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, was invited to Warsaw by Polish Justice Minister Lech Domeradzki. At the airport, Escalona and the delegation accompanying him were met by Domeradzki and Cuban Ambassador to Poland Quinton Pino Machado. Among the other members of the Cuban delegation were Vice Minister of Justice Carlos Amat and the director of international relations of that ministry, Maria Artega. The Cuban minister will hold several meetings with Polish political and state leaders in the justice field. Earlier, he visited Bulgaria and Hungary.

GUILLERMO GARCIA CONTINUES VISIT TO SPAIN

FL221438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of transportation, will today begin the 3d day of its official visit to Spain. The Cuban leader has already held talks with Spanish Transportation Minister Enrique Baron and other officials and personalities of that Iberian nation. The visit's agenda includes visits to the interior of Spain to tour factories and port installations.

Guillermo Garcia arrived in Madrid from France, where he paid a 1-week official visit during which he toured railroad centers and other transportation facilities, both in Paris and other cities.

EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

FL221334 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing -- A delegation from the Cuban Education Ministry has arrived in Beijing to exchange views with Chinese authorities on the subjects of general, technical, and professional education. They will also share information on personnel in the education field.

ESPIN IN BULGARIA FOR ORGANIZATION MEETING

FL211326 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria today heading a delegation that will participate in a socialist nations women's organization meeting.

APPOINTMENTS AT U.S. RADIO MARTI REPORTED

PA222014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Spokesmen for the U.S. Information Service have reported that two U.S. citizens of Cuban background have been appointed to executive positions in Radio Marti, which is reportedly to go on the air next spring to broadcast anti-Cuban propaganda. (Humberto Medrano), former director of the now defunct Cuban newspaper PRENSA LIBRE, was appointed deputy director for information and publicity, while (Ernesto Betancur), who has held positions in the OAS and the World Bank, was appointed director for research and policy. Radio Marti, which will have offices in Miami, Washington, and New York, will broadcast programs against the Cuban revolution under the auspices of the Voice of America and the U.S. Information Service, which are two U.S. Government agencies.

EFE ON ANTI-CASTRO STATION FOR CUBANS IN AFRICA

PA222016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Miami (U.S.), 21 May (EFE) -- An anti-Castro station belonging to the "CID" group (Cuba, Independent and Democratic), which is headed by former commander Hubert Matos, will begin daily programs for the Cuban troops in Ethiopia and Angola next month. According to the CID General Secretariat, the recently inaugurated "Radio Camilo Cienfuegos" will be intended for members of the Cuban Armed Forces and the people of Cuba and "will report extensively on the wars of liberation in Angola and Nicaragua, as well as on the situation in El Salvador."

This new radio station, inaugurated yesterday, is the eighth station in the "La Voz del CID," radio network, which began transmissions 3 years ago and which is heard in Cuba, Venezuela, Central America, and the United States.

The "CID" is led by former commander Hubert Matos, a close aide to Fidel Castro in the early days of the Cuban revolution. He was sentenced to 20 years in jail for "protesting communist infiltration in the revolutionary ranks," according to the CID organization.

PARTICIPANTS IN 'GRENADIER' MANEUVERS NOTED

PA222135 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The second stage of the "Grenadier I" joint military maneuvers will begin tomorrow in western Honduras, involving special troops from the U.S., Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies. The number of soldiers will be greater than previously announced. The Pentagon will contribute some 1,600 men, Honduras 3,000, and El Salvador 1,300, which means that nearly 6,000 troops will be involved in these aggressive maneuvers. The Honduran participants will include members of the 105th Infantry, Artillery, and Logistical Support Brigade [as heard], in addition to an unspecified number of airborne troops. The United States will provide ground forces, artillery, and logistical support. El Salvador will participate with its special counterinsurgency battalions.

Radio Venceremos reported earlier that most of the members of the Atonal Battalion refused to travel to Honduras. The maneuvers are scheduled to last a month, and will take place in the Cucuyagua area, near the Salvadoran and Guatemalan borders, as well as near Jamastran, some 20 km from Nicaragua, all of which demonstrates their true objective, which is to intimidate the Sandinist revolution.

SALVADOR'S DUARTE CITED ON AIM OF U.S. VISIT

PA220415 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte has confirmed that his current U.S. visit is aimed at neutralizing sectors of the U.S. Congress opposed to granting greater military aid to the Salvadoran regime. Duarte reiterated in Washington: The legislative powers would be mistaken if they should fail to approve the urgent aid requested for El Salvador. He made this statement shortly after meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan as part of his official visit to that country.

As for a report on human rights in El Salvador, which makes him a coparticipant in the murder of more than 40,000 noncombatant civilians, Duarte acknowledged that no one can ignore that kind of problem and promised to establish an investigative commission following his inauguration on 1 June. However, he suggested the kind of investigation that he would implement when he said that it is more important for his government to look forward than backward.

Request for Military Aid

PA222151 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte will ask the U.S. Congress not to condition Washington's military aid to that Central American country to an improvement in human rights. Before a group of businessmen who welcomed him in Washington, Duarte criticized sectors of the Congress opposing the U.S. warmongering Central American policy and urged the congressmen to approve the \$62 million in military aid for the Salvadoran regime proposed by President Ronald Reagan. The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party leader today will meet with the Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Department of State issued a declaration regarding an alleged improvement in the respect for human rights in El Salvador as part of a White House-promoted publicity campaign revolving around Jose Napoleon Duarte's U.S. visit. The communique stresses the need to strengthen and ensure U.S. military aid to that Central American country.

On Saturday, Amnesty International said that the Salvadoran regime maintains and supports the death squads that are responsible for the persecution, torture, and murder of thousands of people.

REPORT CITED ON CIVILIAN DEATHS IN EL SALVADOR

PA222102 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Armed Forces and the death squads murdered 1,374 civilians in El Salvador in the first 4 months of this year, according to information released in San Salvador by the Salvadoran Archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office. The document notes that this number of deaths among the civilian noncombatant population is the total of death squad victims and of those who fell in air and artillery attacks in various parts of the country.

Another report said that the FMLN's Radio Venceremos revealed that seven soldiers were killed in fighting last weekend in La Union Department. The rebel radio station said that Honduran troops entered the Salvadoran town of Los Cipreses, as a result of which the FMLN alerted its units in Morazan Department to repel any new action against the nation's sovereignty.

Other dispatches reported that the Salvadoran regime has decided to return the San Salvador university to the academic authorities. The university has been occupied by troops since 1980. A university source, who chose to remain anonymous, said that the action is merely symbolic, as a great deal of money and time will be needed to rebuild the installations and to replace all of the equipment that was destroyed by the Army.

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. 'WORST ENEMY' OF ELECTIONS

PA222104 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that the U.S. Government is the worst enemy of the electoral process to begin in Nicaragua in November.

In a statement to Radio Cadena Espanola, Ortega reported the most recent attacks that mercenary forces carried out against San Juan del Rio Coco, on the border with Honduras. Approximately 70 counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes with the Sandinist People's Army, he said.

Ortega, who is also a member of the FSLN National Directorate, praised the presence of Spanish volunteer workers who are helping with production and education tasks. He praised the effort of those who have gone to Nicaragua and are in areas that are constantly affected by counterrevolutionary actions. They, he added, have come here to risk their lives to reaffirm the solidarity of the Spanish people with the people of Nicaragua, strengthening Spanish-Latin American friendship.

Ortega participated, through a direct phone call from Managua, in a debate sponsored by Radio Cadena Espanola, which was carried out after a report on Nicaragua aired on "The Everyday World" television program. This debate included the participation of prominent Uruguayan writer (Mario Benedetti), while the U.S. Embassy in Spain turned down an invitation to have one of its diplomats participate in this dialogue.

FSLN STATEMENT: PREPARE FOR 'PROLONGED STRUGGLE'

PA222045 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

["Chronicle" by Francisco Urizarri, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Nicaragua]

[Text] A declaration issued here by the Sandinist Front's National Directorate has had great repercussions among the Nicaraguan people. After providing details on the military noose that is being tightened around Nicaragua, the document urges the people to prepare for a prolonged struggle, full of sacrifice and difficulty. At this juncture, the FSLN has reiterated its stand in favor of granting land to the poorer peasants, and has called for the consolidation of the alliance between the peasants and the workers, while assigning a privileged status to their interests and demands as the basis for strengthening the policy of national unity in eminently (?popular) terms.

The declaration lists the recent counterrevolutionary attacks that have sought to affect the national economy. The intensification of these attacks produces huge expenses for this poor nation. For this reason, the FSLN wants to ensure that economic resources are handled firmly, to satisfy the demands of the combatants and peasants who confront the criminal actions of the mercenary CIA bands every day. After requesting this effort, the Sandinist National Directorate explains that it is necessary to maintain firm control over staples and to implement a resolute policy against usurers, hoarders, and price gougers. This line of action will be bolstered by a strengthening of the daily ideological struggle among the workers and young people, to pursue an impassioned and fervent defense of our basic postulates and actions in the streets.

A journalistic campaign has been underway here in Nicaragua in recent weeks. This campaign reflects the opinions of the working people (?and of) the small businessmen, who are the victims of the middlemen and price gougers.

In the wake of the FSLN declaration, the Domestic Trade Ministry and the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] are preparing to (?initiate) their work so that, as Minister Dionisio Marenco has indicated, what little there is can be distributed as efficiently as possible, even under the worst circumstances. For her part, Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the CDS, has called for the intensification of vigilance by all of the people within normal defense activities and the campaign against ideological diversionism and price gouging on staples.

NICARAGUAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BEING ORGANIZED

FL211450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops are continuing to pursue a group of counter-revolutionaries who tried to take over a village in Madriz Department. Subcommander Roberto Sanchez reported that 60 counterrevolutionaries and 15 Nicaraguan Armed Forces reservists died during heavy fighting which took place for over 9 hours.

Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce said the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government would spare no expense to defend the nation, no matter what the sacrifice. Arce also spoke at a ceremony held to establish the Federation of Nicaraguan High School Students [Federacion de Estudiantes Nicaraguenses de Secundaria]. This ceremony also commemorated the 89th anniversary [of the birth] of Augusto Cesar Sandino. Arce said that in view of a possible U.S. invasion, it is necessary that Nicaragua's youth also be ready to join the military.

NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER REPORTS PROGRESS

PA222052 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 84

[Part 1 of interview granted "recently" by Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman to special correspondent Pedro Manuel Otero, in Managua -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Tunnerman] In the first place, we are turning the right to education into a fact, as we are trying to expand educational opportunities so that every Nicaraguan, whether (?child) or adult, can benefit from educational services. We have not yet achieved education for all primary school-age children, but significant advances have been made in this area. As for adults, from the time of the 1980 national literacy campaign to date we have managed to keep about 250,000 people involved in one of the six levels that comprise our adult-education program.

A little over 100,000 children still lack schooling, but in the next 2 or 3 years we will manage to overcome this difficulty, especially because we have begun to organize educational brigades with young teachers, who have made the commitment to render their services in rural areas. This is the case with the 50th Anniversary Educational Brigade, which is made up of 1,550 young people chosen by the Sandinist Youth and the Education Ministry to undergo intense training as rural teachers in Cuba's educational training schools. The members of this brigade are currently training in seven such Cuban schools. They will begin to return to Nicaragua in June and in late July will begin to work in our rural schools.

FIGHTING, CASUALTIES NOTED IN NICARAGUA

71 Contras Killed

PA201644 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The Sandinist Armed Forces eliminated 71 mercenaries from Honduras in clashes that took place from 13 to 17 May in the Nicaraguan Departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, and Nueva Segovia. Four Sandinist soldiers and 20 peasants who were members of the Sandinist militia died as a result of these clashes. The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] seized a large number of arms from the enemy. The seized arms have NATO markings.

It has been reported in Managua that counterrevolutionary regional commands, following CIA orders, are putting emphasis on attacks against economic objectives, including state production units and peasant cooperatives.

Two Piranha Boats Sunk

PA212215 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] In a combined operation, artillery and aviation units of the Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, sank two Piranha-type launches used by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups operating from Costa Rica. In the action, the Sandinists seized two similar boats and forced two others to leave the area, after they were damaged. According to preliminary reports, eight counterrevolutionaries were killed. Subcommander Jaime Agurcia, military commander of the Atlantic border region, said the action occurred on Wednesday, near (Lausca), in southern Zelaya. The boats were caught by surprise while bringing supplies to a mercenary column. One of the launches that fell into the hands of the Sandinists was made in Canada, according to markings.

Other dispatches note that more than 70 counterrevolutionaries died in a 12-hour clash with the EPS. The action occurred when the anti-Sandinists tried to take over the town of San Juan de Telpaneca, Madriz Department, bordering on Honduras. Fifteen young Nicaraguan reservists died in this action.

20 Peasants Killed

PA222055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Twenty Nicaraguan peasants, including five children, were killed in a counter-revolutionary attack on a village in central Zelaya Department, according to the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry. Subcommander Roberto Sanchez, an official spokesman, said at a news conference in Managua that a large number of counterrevolutionaries entered the village, 67 km from La Cruz de Rio Grande, on 13 May. He added that several women were murdered in the attack.

BRAZILIAN CANE CUTTERS GAIN DEMANDS, END STRIKE

PA191856 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] After almost all of their demands were met -- including a wage increase of over 100 percent -- the 10,000 cane cutters of the Brazilian region of Ribeirao Preto, in the State of Sao Paulo, returned to their duties. These workers struck for 3 days and staged a march last Tuesday. As a result of police repression, 1 person was killed and 34 others were injured.

According to other reports, the 4,000 laborers of the orange plantations in Bebedouro, southwest Brazil, continued their strike today in demand of better wages.

CHURCH CONCERNED OVER CHILE'S ANTITERRORISM LAW

PA211313 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Dynamite attacks have taken place in the municipalities of Quilche and Villa Alemana, 150 km northwest of Santiago, Chile, and in Vina del Mar; no victims resulted.

The attacks, which caused significant damage, took place only 4 days after the so-called antiterrorist law was enacted. This law, promulgated by Chile's military regime, has enormously broadened the powers of the repressive forces.

The Chilean Episcopal Conference has expressed its concern over the scope of the new law. Conference secretary Msgr Sergio Contreras said: Every person who commits a crime must be tried, but he also has a right to be well defended. This law contains very serious loopholes in terms of that defense, and that worries us.

CHILEAN POLICE BREAK UP YOUTH CEREMONY

PA210354 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The police of the fascist Chilean Government have wounded 4 youths and arrested another 15 for participating in a cultural ceremony organized by the Peoples Democratic Movement [MDP] in a Santiago neighborhood. The youth sector of the MDP reported that the police violently broke into the premises where the ceremony was being held and used tear gas, clubs, and bursts of machinegun fire to disperse the 500 youths present.

Other reports indicate that the seven mine workers who were dismissed from El Teniente Copper Mine who have been on a hunger strike for 22 days rejected an offer made by the CODELCO [Copper Corporation] through the mediation of two bishops because they considered it a violation of their rights. The health of the hunger strikers has been termed very serious, and two of them had to be hospitalized.

It was also learned that the explosion of a bomb caused extensive damage to the garage of a police garrison in Valparaiso and that in Santiago 30 homeless persons were arrested as they were heading with 120 other persons to the mayor's office of Puente Alto to demand a place to live.

ECUADOR'S PRESIDENT ENDS 6-DAY VISIT TO PRC

PA200401 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado today left for home after a 6-day official visit to the PRC. This is the first time an Ecuadoran president has visited the PRC.

Cui Yueli, chairman of the Reception Committee; Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen; and high municipal officials saw him off at Shanghai Airport.

During his visit to the PRC, Hurtado met with his counterpart Li Xiannian; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the ruling party; and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

After their talks, both parties signed basic cooperation and credit assistance agreements, established a mixed commission for economic cooperation, and exchanged notes for the opening of general consulates in Shanghai and Guayaquil.

20 KILLED IN CLASHES IN AYACUCHO, PERU

PA212024 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Police reports have revealed that some 20 people, mostly peasants, were killed in several armed actions in Ayacucho Department. According to the sources, the actions took place in the peasant community of Huanacancha in the San Jose district of Ayacucho, and in Pueblo Nuevo, some 35 km from Santa Maria.

EL DIARIO MARKA of Lima reported, meanwhile, that an officer and three policemen were arrested on the orders of the Ayacucho political military command and charged with blackmail, theft, and assault. The paper pointed out that blackmail and theft, disguised as counterinsurgency actions, are frequent in Ayacucho, where the government is conducting a campaign against armed groups operating in the area.

Other reports revealed that the United States has banned Peruvian airline flights to U.S. territory, in an effort to pressure the Lima authorities to grant greater privileges to U.S. airlines in that South American nation.

5 INJURED BY 'REPRESSIVE' POLICE IN LIMA

PA211621 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Five people have been seriously injured in Lima during repressive activities launched by the police against scores of street vendors on downtown Abancay Avenue.

The Federation of Peddlers of Lima and Callao, according to the daily EL OBSERVADOR, has over 600,000 members, and is growing larger every day because of the lack of available work in the country. The latest statistics reveal that the current unemployment rate in Peru is such as to affect nearly two-thirds of the active population.

BARBADOSADAMS' RULING PARTY MAY BE TESTED IN BY-ELECTION

FL230030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2329 GMT 22 May 84

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 22 (CANA) -- The anticipated resignation from the House of Assembly today of Speaker Burton Hinds after a prolonged illness paves the way for a by-election in the northern St Peter Parish he has represented since 1966. And, unless Prime Minister Tom Adams opts for a general election, the by-election, due within 90 days, could be a stern mid-term test of the popularity of his ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP).

In a letter dated May 16, which Deputy Speaker Lindsay Bolden said he received on Saturday, Hinds, 64, expressed regret that his prolonged illness prevented him from duties as parliamentary representative for St Peter and speaker. Hinds had been granted two six-month periods of sick leave since December 1982 when he became ill with a stroke; this leave ended on February 21, but under house rules, he was allowed a further 90 days absence. Failure to resume his seat today would have induced a vacancy. Hinds said he had hoped that his health would have improved to permit him to return to Parliament but he did not wish for it to interfere with the smooth running of the chamber, hence his resignation.

Within the last few weeks there had been reports that Hinds health had improved to the point where he could return to the House of Assembly. However, today's resignation confirmed the prime minister's indication to St Peter constituents in January 1983 that they would soon have to look for a new parliamentary representative.

Government sources had said the ruling party wanted to hold a mid-April by-election on the assumption that Hinds would have acceded to a party request that he step down to facilitate the move. But sources close to the speaker said he had been less than happy with the way the party handled the situation and had appeared determined to return to Parliament.

While the Labour Party has not officially announced the name of a candidate for the expected by-election, economist Senator Owen Arthur has been actively campaigning in the constituency. He is to be opposed by opposition Democratic Labour Party candidate Mrs Sybil Leacock, a two-time loser to Hinds, and independent Glenory Straughn, a former member of the BLP.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EEC -- Bridgetown, Barbados, 20 May (CANA) -- Barbados has named a new ambassador to the European Economic Community and is giving consideration to appointing its first resident envoy to Venezuela in five years, the SUNDAY SUN reported today. Ruall Harris is to take over from Oliver Jackman as Barbados ambassador to Brussels. Quoting a source close to the government, the paper said the new ambassador to Caracas would be a political appointee. No names were mentioned. Barbados' last ambassador to Venezuela was Brazane Babb, who was recalled in 1979 to head the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1552 GMT 20 May 84 FL]

DOMINICATALKS WITH GUYANA TO RESUME TRADE RELATIONS

FL220951 Bridgetown CANA in English 2317 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 21 (CANA) -- A five-member trade mission from Guyana today began four days of discussions with public and private sector officials aimed at resuming trade relations between the two countries.

President Clarence Seignoret speaking at the ceremony, at which Guyana's High Commissioner to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Rudi Insanally presented his credentials, said he hoped the visit would result in an expansion of bilateral trade.

Dominica said last November that Guyana had unilaterally cut off trade, a charge repudiated by Georgetown which accused Roseau of not signing trading agreements.

The Guyana mission includes officials from the forestry, rice, pharmaceutical, and sales and packaging sectors. It also met Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and members of cabinet. No details of their discussions were released to the media.

Seignoret said Dominica was pleased to note the arrival of the mission "and sincerely hope that any differences which might have been experienced in the recent past can be amicably resolved to the lasting benefit of our country."

Seignoret said he hoped "the visit will result in an expansion of bilateral trade." Insanally said the visit would strengthen relations between the two states.

Statistics from the department of trade here show that Guyana in 1983 exported 1.1 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) worth of goods to Dominica and imported just over a quarter million dollars.

GUADELOUPEFOUR BOMB EXPLOSIONS CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

FL222142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2037 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, May 22 (CANA-REUTER) -- Four bombs exploded on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe last night, causing extensive damage but no injuries, police said today.

They said a fifth bomb planted beneath a police vehicle had been discovered and defused.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombings, the first since the Paris government earlier this month banned the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, a separatist group which has been waging a campaign of urban violence.

Last night's explosions, which hit a yacht, a construction goods store, a police car outside an Air France office, and a tennis club, occurred on the anniversary of an uprising on May 22, 1848, which led to the abolition of slavery in Martinique.

JAMAICASEAGA DELAYS PRESENTATION OF 1984 BUDGET

FL221754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1728 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 22 (CANA) -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga postponed today's presentation of the 1984 budget and ran into more opposition criticism of his austere economic policies. Seaga said the change of date was in keeping with a tradition that the budget debate begins on a Thursday. But the opposition People's National Party (PNP) says it believes that the delay is due to hitches in an agreement for a loan the government is arranging with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As a pre-condition for the U.S. 180 million dollar stand-by credit, Seaga has already vastly devalued the local currency, tightened credit, raised taxes, and signalled his intention to cut back on public spending.

PNP spokesman on finance Seymour Mullings told reporters today that the stiff policies that have been implemented by Seaga were only prerequisites demanded by the IMF, before the facility was provided, and he called on the prime minister to fully inform the country about IMF demands. "The country can bear no longer the severe pain brought about by steep price increases," Mullings said.

Seaga had announced that the package, the full details of which have not been announced, was to go before the IMF board mid May, when approval was expected. But Mullings said that an agreement had not been signed. And according to party Chairman P.J. Patterson, information reaching the PNP was that the package had gone to the board, but no decision was taken on it. "It was neither accepted nor rejected, but deferred for further consideration," Patterson told reporters. Top Central Bank officials, who are at the centre of the negotiations with the IMF, were unavailable for comment.

Mullings also called for urgent efforts at renegotiating the country's debt for which over 38 per cent of the 1984-85 recurrent budget is to service.

Mullings also called for an end to the devaluations of the Jamaican currency, and for a fixed parity to be established for at least a period of one year. From an official rate of J1.78 dollars for the U.S. dollar last November, the exchange rate now is around four-to-one with the possibility of further slide under the auction and floating system here used to establish parity. "I think the local dollar has reached a level where the exchange rate is competitive as it can be, and where an official rate can be fixed," Mullings said.

He also asked the government to state categorically whether it had been asking public servants at age 55 to retire, and whether there would be a further increase in the price of gasoline. Gasoline went up by 50 per cent in December sparking a round of price increases, and Mullings warned that the same thing would happen again.

Traditionally budget presentation and replies last several hours here, but Seaga in a statement said that he will be departing from this. "It has long been obvious that these presentations have become too lengthy and unwieldy, loaded with details which listeners are unable to absorb," the prime minister said. "I have consequently decided that my budget speech will be considerably shorter this year."

PARAGUAYPOLITICAL PRISONER RELEASED AFTER 22 YEARS

PY212326 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2207 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Today, 21 May 1984, Escolastico Ovando regained his freedom on the 21st day of a hunger strike he started to demand his freedom after spending 22 years in prison. Ovando was being held at the Security Guard barracks at the disposal of the executive branch. On 1 May, Ovando began a hunger strike which he described as final. He is 57 years old and has a heart problem.

Ovando had earlier started a hunger strike which lasted 53 days -- from 14 November 1983 to 4 January 1984. At that time he agreed to stop his hunger strike when it was promised that he would soon be released. When this promise was not kept, he started another hunger strike. Ovando was detained in 1962 and had served a 15-year jail term by 1977. From then on he was held at the disposal of the executive branch for approximately 7 years, until today, when he was released.

BRIEFS

ITAIPU-ANDE CONNECTION -- Itaipu binational sources have reported that the Paraguayan-Brazilian hydroelectric complex started to produce energy yesterday and that this meant that the most important stage of the gigantic and ambitious hydroelectric project is now under way. The connection of Itaipu with ANDE [National Electric Power Administration] took place yesterday from 1140 to 1423. The energy supply also encompassed Asuncion. The sources reported that the test was successful. It was also noted that Itaipu would be operating with two units during the second half of the year and that at that time it will also be supplying electricity to the Brazilian market. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 May 84 p 9 PY]

HEALTH MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND -- Yesterday Public Health and Social Welfare Minister Adan Godoy Jimenez travelled to Geneva where he will participate in the 37th World Health Organization assembly slated for 7 May. Godoy Jimenez is accompanied by Health Ministry Director General Jose Efrain Alderete. The Paraguayan representatives will submit a lengthy report on the activities carried out and goals attained in the public health sector between 1982 and 1983. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 May 84 p 10 PY]

SURINAMENETHERLANDS ANTILLES AIR FLIGHTS TO BE RENEWED

FL181346 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Aviation authorities in Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles have reached agreement on renewing flights between the two nations after a 20-month hiatus. Flights between Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles were halted in September 1982 after a dispute between Suriname Airways and the Dutch Antillean Air Lines, ALM. The agreement follows 3 days of negotiations in Paramaribo. No date has been set for the resumption of air service. The Suriname Airways director says military commander Desi Bouterse is also eager to see an increase in service by KLM, the Dutch airline, between Suriname and the Netherlands. That service was curtailed following the death by execution of 15 opposition political leaders in Suriname in December 1982.